

New rules to speed handling of refugees

No 62,151

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**Racing June**  
How to make the most of Ascot and the Derby

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**After Everest**  
Chris Bonington looks for a more lowly challenge

**Serious challenge**  
Why professionals take the latest pro-celebrity golf tournament seriously

## Portfolio

There were five winners in *The Times* Portfolio competition yesterday. Miss Nicola Wilson of Cricklewood, London; Mr Neil Radford of Norwich; Canon Arthur Perry of Walsingham, Norfolk; Mr Timothy Reynolds of Edinbridge, Kent and Mr M Reed of Tonbridge, Kent, each received £400. *Portfolio* list, page 18; how to play, back page information service.

## No-strike deal urged for teachers

Teachers' strikes are increasing truancy and as a result teachers should consider giving up the right to strike in return for a professional salary and a pay review body, head teachers were told at their Scarborough conference.

## Trade back in the black

Britain's trade was back in the black last month with a current account surplus of £123 million, against a £555 million deficit in March. The improvement came as oil imports dropped by £447 million.

## NHS accolade

Most people are very satisfied with the care and treatment they receive from the National Health Service.

## Mengele hunt

A US Justice Department team will go to Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil next month to hunt for Dr Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz "Angel of Death".

## Warnock fear

Mr Enoch Powell's Bill on the protection of unborn children is simplistic and unrealistic, says Dame Mary Warnock. If it is passed, "moral fantasy" will have triumphed.

## Militant 'plot'

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North, has accused Militant Tendency supporters of intimidation and blackmail in a conspiracy to oust him from his seat.

## Moscow clash

The World Chess Federation announced yesterday that the championship re-match between Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, and Gary Kasparov would start in Moscow on September 2.

## ENIGMA

The last chance to crack the Enigma code - and win a holiday in the Far East. Today's clue is in the back page information service.

Leader page 13  
Letters: On Labour and blacks, from Mr N. Makani; Falkland fish, from Mr S. Lyster  
Leading articles: Geneva arms talks; tax reform; leaving school at 14  
Features, pages 10 and 12: Israel's ironic victory; Enoch's wishful thinking on embryo research; Korea's taste of democracy: What happens if Parliament is hung? Special Branch in profile  
Books, page 11: Hugh Barnes reviews Durrell and other fiction of the week; John Selwyn Gummer on the colossus of Downing Street; Taki on unemployment; Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd on a Russian novel; Marcel Berlins on crime  
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Harold Hecht, Mr Robert Nathan

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## British teams face European ban after rioting leads to Brussels horror

# Soccer fans die as wall collapses at Euro Cup final

At least 38 British and Italian soccer fans died and more than 70 were seriously injured when barriers collapsed on the terraces 45 minutes before the scheduled start of last night's European Cup final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin.

The start of the match was delayed as officials and ambulances cleared the terraces and finally kicked off at 8.30 minutes late in front of a capacity crowd of 58,000.

The disaster occurred when barriers at one end of the stadium gave way during a stampede by Italian spectators after they were charged by a section of the Liverpool crowd.

There could be little doubt that Liverpool supporters were primarily responsible and it must be expected that British clubs will now be banned from European football for several years.

The scenes in one corner of the stadium were of pandemonium, as helmeted Red Cross and emergency hospital services tried to cope with the injured in the middle of a stampede that continued even after it was evident that some were dead.

Emergency surgical tents were set up by the Belgian Army in the car park in front of the main stand of the Olympic Stadium.

From David Miller, Brussels

At least 20 dead bodies when I was able to get near to the scene were covered with tarpaulin as nurses stepped among the injured, trying to determine those who were still alive and to give them transfusions, artificial respiration and other emergency life support.

With bodies still on the terraces among a pile of clothes

The emergency number to ring for details of the injured in Brussels is 010 322 5179611.

and debris, the estimated number of dead was increasing every 15 minutes.

The wail of ambulance sirens ferrying the injured to hospital was never-ending, and in the pandemonium there were dozens of unattended injured, sobbing and being comforted by friends or relatives.

The suddenness of the incident made it impossible for the emergency services immediately to cope.

It is thought that most of the dead and injured were Italians, for it was their section of the terraces at one end where the barriers collapsed. But it has to be said that the security arrangements were woefully inadequate, however much Liverpool supporters must be blamed.

There was an empty area between rival supporters. But with 45 minutes to go to kick-off Liverpool supporters broke the inadequate barriers separating them from the Italians, who had been incensed by a hail of rockets and missiles from the Liverpool section.

The Italians panicked, turned and rushed towards the one main exit in that corner. Dozens were trampled underfoot or crushed against barriers.

Hundreds of Italian supporters escaped on to the pitch, and other fights around the stadium broke out between rival fans and with the police, who sent in platoons of men armed with helmets and shields.

After almost an hour the pitch had still not properly been cleared while, unknown to most of the crowd, the dead and injured were still being carried from the terraces.

At one stage Joe Fagan, the Liverpool manager who had announced his retirement earlier in the day, came out on to the pitch in a red Liverpool shirt to try to instil some order.

But by then it was too late. The fighting had become fragmented and isolated in small groups.

Nobody, of whatever nationality, could attempt to defend England's wretched

Continued on back page, col 1



Rescue workers and supporters tend injured fans among broken crash barriers on the wrecked terrace.

## Why the match had to go on

Brussels - At a moment when funeral music should have been playing on the loudspeakers in mourning for the dead in the Brussels football disaster, officials of UEFA, the European federation, and the Brussels police and civic authorities were wrestling with the dilemma of whether or not to continue with the match.

Morally the match should have been cancelled, but to have turned the majority of a

58,000 crowd out of the Olympic stadium on to the streets would have been to take the risk of a night of extended violence throughout the city among rival supporters, many of whom were drunk.

In such circumstances, to have cancelled the game would have been irresponsible.

Frustration on the terraces had begun to mount at the delay, for the majority of people would not have known of

the death toll in the stampede.

To have announced that there had been deaths, the majority of them Italians, would have been to provoke a riot of further protest by the people from Turin. That in turn would almost certainly have produced an even worse, unmanageable crisis. At 9.42 local time the European Cup Final began almost an hour and a half late in the most macabre circumstances I have ever experienced in 29 years covering the game.

## Gemayel escapes in palace shelling

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

President Amin Gemayel escaped yesterday when two shells hit the private wing of the Presidential Palace close to the room where he was having lunch. It was the second time the palace has been hit in two days.

The shelling wrecked a conference room and Mr Gemayel's office on the second floor of the two-storey building, palace sources said.

President Gemayel was showered with broken glass from a window but was not hurt, a palace spokesman said. No casualties were reported from the barrage on the hilltop palace in Baabda, five miles east of the Lebanese capital.

The President left 30 minutes later by helicopter for Larnaca, Cyprus, where he took an airliner to Damascus for two days of talks with President Assad of Syria. He is under stood to be pressing Syria to send troops into Beirut to halt the fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and Shia Muslims who have been battling for 10 days in the city's three refugee camps. Officials said several shells hit other parts of the Baabda palace, but the worst damage was confined to the President's personal quarters. The shells started fires that were put out by presidential guards and civil defence teams.

There were conflicting reports about who fired the shells, but they were a timely reminder to President Gemayel that war-torn Lebanon is sliding deeper into a crisis that he appears powerless to solve.

Military sources said the barrage came from the south-west of Baabda, which would put the source of the shelling in the middle of the battle zone around the ramshackle refugee camps.

The sources said the shells were fired from 120mm artillery pieces. The Palestinians are known to have such weapons.

Palestinian sources have claimed that Mr Gemayel has personally approved providing Army ammunition for the predominantly Shia Sixth Brigade of the Lebanese Army fighting alongside the Amal militiamen in the camps, so that they can storm the camps and end the fighting.

● **BRITON KILLED:** Mr Denis Hill, a Briton who taught English at the American University here, has been shot dead in Muslim west Beirut.

The university yesterday said his body was found by colleagues in the university hospital mortuary among unidentified corpses. He had been missing since Monday.

The university spokesman, Mr Radwan Mawlawi, said Mr Hill, aged 53, who is from Middlesex, had been shot six times in the head, apparently at close range.

Mr Hill lived in an apartment building near the university, an area controlled by druze and Shia muslim militias that has become a hunting ground for gunmen kidnapping Westerners in recent months.

● **Islamic Jihad** has claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr Hill in a communiqué telephoned to the Beirut bureau of a news agency (Agence France Presse reports).

## Pits dispute goes on after talks fail

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Disruption in the coal industry is to continue indefinitely after the breakdown last night between the National Coal Board and the pit deputies' union NCBDS.

The breakdown came after the coal board set in motion an unexpectedly swift peace process aimed at ending the two-week industrial action by pit deputies.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, called all his area directors to attend a "summit" with leaders of the deputies' union NCBDS, at which moves to end the conflict were discussed.

It was not immediately clear how close the two sides were to ending the overtime ban, but it is certain that there has been ministerial pressure on the board to bring the dispute to a rapid end.

The Government is unhappy that almost three months after the end of the year-long miners strike, the coal board and the mining unions have not yet agreed on a modified colliery review procedure that would encompass the shutdown of "uneconomic" mines.

The deputies embarked on their disruption on May 18 in protest at the board's accelerated closure of some pits before the new procedure had been established.

Yesterday's talks at the coal board headquarters in London coincided with local discussions in the Kent coalfield which - to the surprise of the unions locally - revived all three pits in the area.

## British children killed in coach crash

By Michael Horsnell and Diana Geddes

A school adventure holiday in France ended in tragedy yesterday when seven Britons, including five children, were killed in an unexplained coach crash.

All 39 survivors were injured in the crash which happened at noon on a tortuous "black-spot" section of the Route Nationale 110 at Lagnan near Montpellier and two are said to be critically ill. But 10 were

being released from hospital last night.

The dead included the driver, named by French police as Mr Harry Hughes, aged 35, whose coach is believed to have veered off the road after losing control. No other vehicle is believed to have been involved.

The children, aged 14-18, were from two county secondary schools, Verulam School

and Beaumont School, in St Albans, Herts.

The three others killed were teachers who had accompanied the party on the £235-a-head adventure holiday which set out last Friday and was due to return this weekend.

Parents and schoolfriends gathered outside the schools throughout the afternoon awaiting news while attempts were

made to arrange for parents to be flown to France.

Deaths on the French roads are higher per head than in any Western industrialized country except Austria despite a series of road safety measures introduced in 1982 and 1983. These include a cut in speed limits in bad weather, a lowering of the permitted alcohol consumption for drivers and a ban on heavy

Continued on page 2, col 8

## Brittan puts visa bar on fleeing Tamils

By George Hill

New restrictions on Tamils wishing to flee to Britain from persecution in Sri Lanka were announced by the Government yesterday.

Unlike citizens of any other Commonwealth country, Sri Lankans will be required from today to obtain visas before travelling to Britain.

The new rule, announced less than 10 hours before it was due to come into effect, will give the Government extra powers to halt at source members of the Tamil minority seeking asylum in Britain, after the sudden increase in numbers arriving since last week.

The speed with which Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, has reacted underlines the determination he expressed on Tuesday not to let the flow of Tamils become a flood.

The requirement had been introduced reluctantly, the Home Office said yesterday, as the only means of preventing the arrival of further large

numbers of Tamils who do not qualify for admission into Britain.

The new rule means that there will now be three categories of Tamil seeking permission to stay in Britain. Those who arrived before May 20, were allowed, as a special concession, to stay for six months on a temporary basis.

Those arriving between May 20 and midnight last night will have their cases individually considered, with the possibility of being sent back if they cannot satisfy the Home Secretary that they qualify for refugee status or risk severe hardship if sent back.

Now a third category will be created, who will be unable to enter the country without visas issued by the British High Commission in Sri Lanka, which has not in the past been staffed to meet a demand for visas for this purpose.

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## Discoverer of the radio desert island dies

By Robin Young

Roy Plomley, the man who devised and presented the longest-running programme radio history, died on Monday at the age of 71. The latest edition of *Desert Island Discs*, the show he presented for more than 43 years, had been broadcast little more than two weeks ago. It was the 1,791st castaway interview he had conducted.

Friends yesterday were paying tribute to the unflinching cheerfulness which was the hallmark of his private life as much as of his radio presentations.

"I do not see the point of putting people's backs up", Mr

Plomley used to say. "You get more out of them if you get on with them."

His technique was to get to know his guests over lunch before broadcasting their choice of records. Men he entertained at the Garrick Club and women at the Lansdowne. Then they would spend the afternoon together sifting through records from the BBC archive.

By the time of recording the guest was totally at ease, certain there would be no unexpected surprises, and despite the stature of many of his guests, who included royalty and prime ministers, Plomley was never intimidated and always retained his calm

soft-spoken manner, laughing politely whenever required.

Things were not always so easy in the studio as they sounded to the listener. Plomley was privately furious when one soprano chose eight of her own records, but held to his side of the bargain - that the choice of music was entirely the castaway's. No hint of his anger could be discerned in his voice, but he did recall the episode wryly long afterwards.

Plomley was himself the castaway in the last programme of his first series of eight, early in 1941. He admitted then that he did not himself like the idea of being alone on a desert island.

For all that, friends remem-

ber him as an introverted and rather shy man, nervously self-conscious about his public image at times, but always cheerfully ready to send himself up. He did that, for example, by agreeing to appear in an episode of *Ray's a Laugh* which spoofed his radio programme, and more recently by collaborating playfully in a tongue-in-cheek television programme celebrating *Desert Island Discs* fortieth anniversary.

Having worked early in life for the French commercial station Radio Normandie, Plomley, radio's most perfect English gentleman, remained a committed Francophile. Obituary, page 13.



Quality in an age of change.



# MP is defiant after 'Militant' blackmail' over deselection

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, a Labour front-bencher, has accused Militant Tendency supporters of intimidation and blackmail in a conspiracy to oust him from his parliamentary constituency of Knowsley North.

The *Liverpool Echo* reported last night that the MP had told a private constituency party meeting on Tuesday that he had been approached by another Merseyside MP in the Commons, who had offered him an "extraordinary" deal.

He had been told that if he voluntarily stepped down as Labour candidate in his own safe Labour seat, he would be selected for the neighbouring marginal Conservative seat in West Lancashire. If he refused the offer and was then deselected for his own seat, he would be blackballed in West Lancashire.

It has long been accepted that Militant is strong in Knowsley North and that Mr Kilroy-Silk faces deselection.

He told his party that he was willing to accept deselection and was willing to be judged on his record.

But he appealed for help in the fight against the Militant campaign. He said: "We cannot have our party manipulated by a secret caucus in Liverpool. We cannot have our party hijacked in this way."

He said he was not prepared to accept intimidation and blackmail, and that he would fight the Trotskyist plotters.

Mr Kilroy-Silk told *The Times* last night: "I am very angry and determined to oppose it. I am not going to be blackmailed and I am not going to be intimidated." But he refused to go into detail of the constituency party meeting.

Labour leaders will greet the Militant offer as a staggering political blunder, and a further indication of Liverpool Militants' over-confidence - which, it is said, will be their downfall.

Senior Labour sources believe that there is growing evidence of a Militant split between the Trotskyist Tendency's London headquarters and Liverpool, which is effectively controlled by Militant's local leadership.

But it was also being pointed out that elsewhere in the country the Tendency had failed to deliver its own much-heralded promise. Constituency after constituency had rejected Militant attempts to win parliamentary nominations.

Ms Jenny Edwards, a Camden Council worker, has been selected from an all-women shortlist to be Labour's prospective parliamentary candidate for Westminster North.

## 11 punished for public school drugs

The Master of Marlborough College yesterday criticized parents who allow their children to go to parties where cannabis is smoked.

Mr Roger Ellis spoke after expelling one pupil aged 17 and suspending another 10 sixth-formers for smoking the drug.

Mr Ellis called in Wiltshire police Tuesday after complaints from other pupils at the 870 pupil public school.

Mr Ellis said: "Apparently a 17-year-old youth bought a quantity of cannabis at a party during the holidays and brought it back to school. He has since sold it to 10 other pupils here and they have apparently been smoking it at school."

"I am very concerned that parents of my pupils allow their children to go to parties where drugs are used, and where drugs can be obtained. It is something which they should be particularly vigilant about, especially with the ever-growing danger and availability of drugs."

## Government blamed for joblessness

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Government's economic policies have been the main cause of Britain's high unemployment, according to the first paper published by the Employment Institute. Fiscal expansion is needed to cut the number of jobs.

The author, Professor Rudiger Dornbusch, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered a hard-hitting attack on policy in a lecture at King's College London yesterday. The Government's claim that low inflation and tight policy would reduce unemployment has failed to prove itself, he said.

"There is little evidence of success so far. On the contrary, it looks as if Mrs Thatcher's Financial Squeeze (MTFS for short) might turn out to be the big blunder of the 1980s. Professor Dornbusch proposed personal tax and national insurance cuts, more job creation schemes and increased public investment.

## £1m for Australia gala

The government is giving £1 million towards the Australian bicentennial celebrations. They will begin in England at Portsmouth on May 13th, 1987, 200 years from the date Admiral Arthur Phillip's first fleet set sail to colonize the new continent.

The fleet landed on January 26, 1788, at the site of the future city of Sydney.

Last night at Guildhall, London, the Britain-Australia Bicentennial Committee held its inaugural banquet to raise funds for events. Alesandra, a former Lord Mayor of London, who is chairman of the committee, said Mrs Margaret Thatcher would herself tell Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, of Britain's gift.

## BBC faces rivals in bid for £30m White City site

By Rupert Morris

The BBC is bidding for the former greyhound stadium at White City, close to the corporation's television headquarters in west London.

The 16½-acre site, which is owned by the property company Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, is thought to be worth about £30 million, and possible purchasers include the

Asda, Sainsbury and Tesco store chains.

The BBC would make no comment yesterday beyond saying it was always "bound to have an interest" in sites which became available close to its existing premises.

Since the announcement of the £25 licence fee, instead of the £65 requested by the corporation, the need to cut



The wreck of the coach which crashed in France yesterday killing and injuring children and teachers from St Albans, Hertfordshire, who were on a school adventure holiday.

## Dairy trade worry on milk scheme

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The milk marketing scheme, established more than 50 years ago, is falling, Mr Christopher Ball, president of the Dairy Trade Federation, said yesterday.

He deplored the attitudes and actions of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Milk Marketing Board, he told the federation's annual luncheon in London.

The position of the board's Dairy Crest subsidiary had undermined any concept of equal partnership between producers and manufacturers, he said.

The board had introduced a new pricing system which clearly favoured Dairy Crest products such as Clover spread and certain cheeses, without consulting the industry, while investigations continued into the relationship between the board and Dairy Crest.

Mr Ball added that there was a risk of skimmed milk going to intervention storage as surplus powder instead of being supplied to manufacturers of low-fat products such as yoghurt and cottage cheese, and that could not be in the public interest.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said that EEC production would exceed consumption by about 13 per cent this year.

## Head teachers' conference School strikes bring truancy

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Scarborough

The price of strike action by teachers is increasing truancy and strikes by pupils, Mr Derek Best, president of the National Association of Head Teachers, said yesterday.

For this and other reasons teachers should seriously consider giving up the right to strike in return for a professional salary and some machinery, such as a pay review body, to prevent salaries declining again, he told the Association's annual conference in Scarborough. His idea is similar to the no strike proposal for teachers developed by the Social Democratic Party.

Strikes not only damaged children's education but also damaged relationships between staff, he said.

The only way to get better pay was for teachers to change public opinion and persuade people to give up a larger percentage of their income in rates and taxes, he said. "The right way to do that is by argument, by persuasion, by example and by our professionalism. It is a battle for the minds of people, a battle in which strike action merely serves to alienate and to undermine our claim to be treated as professional people."

Mr Best said that the refusal of teachers to take part in supervising pupils at lunchtimes, another strand in the present industrial action, caused problems for head teachers and

created discipline in afternoon lessons.

Head teachers had to decide whether to have too many pupils unsupervised at school on the site or to send them home at lunchtime "knowing that many will have empty homes to go to and may become part of an undisciplined mob threatening the neighbourhood, causing damage, creating a disturbance and completely undermining the confidence of local people in the schools and their faith in the professionalism and ability of teachers."

Delegates unanimously passed an emergency motion warning local authorities that a further reduction in the present level of service in schools may be forced on heads unless an urgent solution was found to the pay dispute.

Strain of job

Headteachers spoke at the conference of the stresses and strains of their job which led to heart attacks, stomach ulcers and lunchtime laryngitis.

They passed a motion to press the Government to seek a national agreement that headteachers in larger schools should not have to do the onerous work involved in assessing pupil/teacher ratios.

Term changes

The conference voted to campaign for a school year of four 10-week terms rather than three terms, and agreed that it should be introduced in 1988, the year of the new GCSE examinations.

Mr David Burbridge said that the other six teacher associations were sympathetic to the idea and that the Association of County Councils was also interested. As chairman of a head teachers' working party on the subject he concluded that there were good educational reasons for the change. Terms and holidays were now too long.

Training threat

Five teacher training colleges and polytechnic departments which train teachers are to be closed in 1989 if a recommendation from the National Advisory Body on local authority higher education is approved later this summer.

The institutions under threat are North Riding College in Scarborough, the College of Saint Mark and Saint John in Plymouth, and the teacher education department at Portsmouth and North London Polytechnics and Hertfordshire College of Higher Education.

Leading article, page 13

## Amnesty urged for most prisoners

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

An amnesty for two-thirds of prisoners in British jails is urged by the National Association of Probation Officers today.

Those released would all be prisoners serving three years or less, who are not convicted of the most serious offences, and would be within six months of leaving prison.

The association calculates that as a result the sentenced jail population would fall to about 12,000.

The proposals, made in a report, *Criminal Justice - an Alternative Strategy*, are published and sent to MPs on the day Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is due to open Wayland Prison, Bedford, built at a cost of £18.7 million with the aim of reducing jail congestion. Wayland is the first of 16 new prisons in a programme announced by the Home Secretary in November, 1983.

The association says the plans do not represent a balanced judgement, but rather an act of political dogmatism. Britain has proportionately one of the highest prison populations in Western Europe, and imposes longer sentences than any other European country, it says.

The 16 new prisons would provide 10,600 new places and involve the expenditure of £250 million at today's prices. There would be 5,500 extra staff.

The report says: "There is no evidence that the increased use of imprisonment is effective in reducing crime. There is, however, considerable evidence that custodial sentences do not have a reformative effect and that re-conviction rates are high."

The association points out that the French granted an amnesty to 6,000 prisoners out of 42,000 in 1983.

Changes in sentencing of young people led to about 1,000 inmates being released at one time in 1983. And the lowering of the minimum qualifying period for parole in July 1984 resulted in a further 2,500 being let out.

The Home Secretary already has power to grant a limited amnesty under Section 32 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1982. The section allows for the executive release of all prisoners within six months of normal release, except for the most serious offenders.

*Criminal Justice - an alternative strategy*, Napo (£1).

## 'Suicide watch' on youth dead in cell

By A Staff Reporter

A boy found hanged in the Gloucester detention centre near Allos, Strlingshire, had been under suicide observation with checks made on him every 15 minutes, a fatal accident inquiry was told yesterday at Allos Sheriff Court.

Angus Boyd, aged 17, was the sixth person to die in the past five years at the centre, where "short, sharp shock" sentences are administered, and the adjoining young offenders' institution.

The inquiry heard that Boyd was being held in a six-cell segregation unit on February 18 when two prison officers found him hanging with a bedsheet knotted around his neck. They

tried unsuccessfully to revive him. He had been confined for refusing to conform to detention centre training.

Among his belongings was a book on voodoo, evil spirits and witchcraft, but the post mortem examination found no evidence to determine whether his death was suicidal or accidental in the course of an experiment. Death was due to hanging, the examination report said.

Evidence was given that Boyd had claimed to a doctor at the centre that he was psychic and would die from a heart attack within a week.

The inquiry continues.

Conversion, said yesterday: "There are a number of substantial competing interests in the White City site, but we have many options open."

• The BBC has applied to Edinburgh District Council for planning permission to build a replacement for Broadcasting House, Edinburgh, on its site in Leith Street.

## Deadlock at hung councils

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Two hung county councils were deadlocked yesterday, and precarious informal pacts in others showed signs of strain. Although minority administrations were formed in two more county councils, it was still impossible, almost a month after elections in the shires, to give an accurate overall picture of political control.

Since the elections on May 2 the shires have fallen into three categories. First, there are those such as Dorset (Conservative) and Staffordshire (Labour) where the ruling party held its overall majority so that political control is beyond doubt.

At the other extreme are hung counties such as Cumbria where the parties have failed to form an administration. Cumbria, which was formerly Labour-controlled, has an independent chairman, Conservative chairman of two committees and temporary Labour chairman of most other committees.

The third category of hung councils is ruled by minority administrations, usually because the third largest party group will not combine with the second to oust the largest. The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance took control of Gloucestershire yesterday, while Labour captured Northumberland and declined to support Alliance proposals for power-sharing.

Labour has also taken minority control of Cheshire virtually without opposition, while in Cambridgeshire Labour voted the Alliance into power to exclude the once-dominant Conservatives.

• Mrs Jean McFadden yesterday survived a challenge to her leadership of Glasgow's leading Labour group when she retained her position against the left candidate, Miss Pat Lally.

## Firm seeks approval for party gifts

By Jeremy Warner

A City insurance brokers has broken new ground by announcing that it will seek shareholders' approval for donations to the Conservative Party.

Companies are required by law only to report political donations to shareholders in the next year's annual report.

Willis Faber said yesterday that it intended to advise shareholders of political donations before they are made.

Its chairman, Mr David Palmer, told the annual general meeting that Willis Faber intended to donate £40,000 this year to the Conservative Party, £2,500 to the Alliance parties and £1,000 to Aims of Industry.

"Our shareholders will appreciate that when making political donations we are motivated solely by our judgement as to what is in the interests of the company. The company said that directors believed that political donations were an area where shareholders' guidance should be sought."

## BMA call for inquiry on medical secrets

By Thomson Practice, Science Correspondent

An inquiry should be set up by the Lord Chancellor into the protection necessary for confidential medical information in courts of law, Dr John Havard, Secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday.

Dr Havard said there was "something seriously wrong with the law" on the question of privilege. Confidential medical information obtained in the doctor-patient relationship "enjoys no privilege other than that which judicial discretion may see fit to extend to it", he told the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, of which he is president.

"From the House of Lords down to industrial tribunals, little more than lip service is paid to the importance of medical confidentiality."

## British children killed in crash

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vehicles using the fast lanes of motorways.

The less seriously injured scrambled to safety through broken windows of the overturned coach and then returned to help others to get clear of the wreckage before French emergency services arrived.

The mixed party, which included nine girls from Beaumont School, was led by the school's geography teacher Mr Paul Bollington, who broke his ribs and is having an operation, and PE teacher Mrs Ruth Baker, both in their twenties.

Three other teachers from Verulam School were on the coach. One, Keith Rowley, aged 27, broke his back in the crash. Police investigating the crash, which happened on a dangerous stretch of road, have recovered the vehicle's tachograph.

Mr Colin Isted, headmaster of Beaumont School, a mixed comprehensive, told *The Times*: "This is a terrible tragedy and one has the utmost sympathy for the parents. It will depend on their wishes what the school should do to pay tribute to those who have died when we reassemble on Monday."

Yesterday's accident was the third coach crash involving Britons in Europe this year. In February, 21 members of an RAF band were killed when their coach ran into a petrol tanker on a German autobahn near Munich. The following month 18 British tourists were injured when their holiday coach overturned on a Yugoslavian motorway 160 miles south of Belgrade.

In 1984 15 coach crashes on Spanish roads alone left nine Britons dead. Eight died in Majorca in May when their coach plunged off the road as they were being driven from Palma airport to their hotel.

And in France a party of 48 London schoolchildren had a narrow escape when their coach was hit by a lorry in central France. 48 French children died after two coaches collided on a motorway south of Paris in the worst crash on French roads in July 1982.

Lady Fretwell, wife of Sir John Fretwell, the British Ambassador to Paris, was expected to visit the scene of the crash together with embassy officials and speak to the survivors.

Three helicopters and 20 ambulances ferried the injured from the scene, eight miles south of Ales in Languedoc, to four hospitals at Nîmes, Ales, Bagnols and Montpellier.

The party was being driven from a canoeing centre on the Ardeche river to a camping site on the Mediterranean.

The two-part holiday was organized by PGL Young Adventure Holidays of Ros-on-Wye, Herefordshire which chartered a British coach for the eight-day trip.

Mr David Pitman, a spokesman for the company, told *The Times*: "We are sick about it. This is our first bad accident in 28 years. We don't know what caused the coach to crash."

The vehicle, which is believed to have been travelling at about 75 mph, sliced through a safety barrier and somersaulted down an embankment.

## Labour report will support black sections

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Labour working party examining the demand for black section in the Labour Party is expected to conclude its report today with out right backing for black and Asian representation at constituency, regional and national levels.

The seven-month consultative exercise was launched after last year's party conference had rejected activists' calls for the creation of special recognition for blacks and Asians, such as is already accorded to women and youth.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, the party leader, surprised and shocked members of the working party last week when he specifically rejected any hope of constitutional change for black sections.

It is expected that today's report will be blocked by the Labour leader's majority on the national executive next month, although it is possible that an amendment will be moved to offer blacks and Asians the same indirect representation held by socialist societies such as the Jewish organization as Paole Zion.

Black sections campaigners regard that as an inadequate sop and can be expected to maintain their fight for full recognition at this year's party conference in Bournemouth.

## Lear receiver

The Government yesterday appointed Mr Michael Jordan of Cork Gully as receiver to secure the assets of the collapsed Lear jet project in Northern Ireland.

## Immigration rules reviewed

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

Home Office officials are considering how immigration rules can be altered to comply with the decision of the European Court of Human Rights that they discriminate against women. But, although ministers will be under pressure to take swift action, firm proposals are unlikely to be presented to the Commons for several weeks.

Although the European Court dealt only with the 1980 immigration rules, the judgment means that the subsequent amendments in 1983 must be examined.

The 1980 rules barred foreign husbands from joining wives in Britain unless the wives were British citizens and were either born in Britain or had a parent born in Britain. The European Court ruled that was unlawful sex discrimination under the European Convention of Human Rights because men were free to bring wives to Britain irrespective of their own citizenship status.

The 1983 rules dropped the condition that British citizen wives had to have been born here, or have a parent born in Britain. They also introduced the "primary purpose" rule

Husbands accepted for settlement in 1983

EEC Nationals	320
W Europe	580
E Europe	60
USA/Canada	430
S America	130
Australia	170
Africa	590
(South Africa 70)	
Indian Sub-continent	1,370
Middle East (mainly Iranians)	1,080
Remainder of Asia	280
(Hong Kong 70)	
(Malaysia 50)	
Total	5,150

under which husbands have to prove that their main purpose is to marry rather than settle.

Because the primary purpose rule applies to husbands but not wives, the Home Office accepts that it too must be reviewed to comply with the European Court judgement.

The Home Office could put wives lawfully settled in Britain on the same footing as husbands, easing the entry to Britain of foreign husbands, or it could be more restrictive about the entry of foreign wives.

The latter course is being considered but it would lead into a damaging dispute with Tory backbenchers and result in difficult legislative changes.

Successive Home Secretaries have pledged that the rights of husbands to bring foreign wives

to Britain will be retained. The pledge was most recently reiterated during the Commons debate on the 1983 rules, and has been acknowledged subsequently by ministers.

Two large groups of wives have an absolute right to come to Britain to join husbands. Wives of Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain before 1973 have that right, explicitly preserved in the Immigration Act 1971.

Women who were Commonwealth citizens and married before January 1, 1983 to British citizen men have a right to abode in Britain as patrials. That concept was abolished with the Nationality Act, which took effect on January 1, 1983.

To remove the right of those groups would involve retrospective legislation, which would be widely resisted, not least by MPs with foreign wives.

The rules have resulted in a rising number of husbands being refused admission to Britain, but only those from the Indian sub-continent are counted by the Home Office. In 1984, 2,800 husbands from the Indian sub-continent, including Pakistan, applied for entry, 1,300 were accepted and 1,100 were refused initially; other cases were still being considered.



The Peacock Committee: (From left) Sir Peter Reynolds, Mr Jeremy Hardie, Lord Quinton, Professor Alan Peacock, Miss Judith Chalmers, Professor Alastair Hetherington and Mr Samuel Brittan. (Photograph, Dod Miller).

## Peacock inquiry widens its scope

The inquiry into BBC financing will investigate whether the introduction of advertising would lower television standards, and if advertising has reached its maximum level (David Hewson writes).

The arguments to be tackled by the Peacock Committee proved more far-reaching than many expected when the committee met for the first time yesterday and released a consultation document for orga-

nizations wishing to present evidence.

One of the first questions for the committee is a finding by the last committee on broadcasting, the Amman Commission, that each broadcasting authority should have its own source of revenue.

The consultation notes say that the committee will consider whether that principle is applicable. It will also investigate the benefits and adverse effects of advertising on the

BBC, whether such advertising could be limited, what effect the move would have on proposed cable and satellite television services, and whether there are any alternatives, such as sponsorship.

"These questions are not intended to limit the scope of the representations which the committee is having, but merely to help to direct comments towards the issues which the committee thinks it will need to resolve."



# Cards fail to supplant cash as Britons choose high street bank machines

By Robin Young

There is still some cash about in Britain. More than half the population have at least one plastic card, but almost nine-tenths of the nation's business is transacted in notes and coins.

Credit cards have progressed (with Access marginally ahead of Barclaycard) so that about a third of the population now has one, but only a fifth of consumer payments are made by credit card.

A survey of financial behaviour by the Burke Research Services Group reports those findings from interviews with a representative sample of 4,053 adults, and suggests that the continuing popularity of cash may be linked to the rapid spread of cash machines outside high street banks.

In an average week two-fifths of bank account holders withdrawing cash from their accounts use the machines.

The survey indicated that almost two-thirds of consumers spending goes to retail outlets, a quarter on business services, and a twentieth (including mortgage, insurance and hire purchase repayments) to financial institutions.

Of payments to financial institutions nearly half were made in cash, and of payments to supermarkets only 7 per cent were made by cheque and 1 per cent by credit card.

Another contributory factor in maintaining the role of cash may be that half of all consumer payments are for amounts of between £1 and £3.

Only 3 per cent are for more than £50. Cash accounts for 99 per cent of payments of £3 or less, but only half of all payments from £25 to £50.

Payment by cheque is the most commonly used method for transactions over £50, and credit cards are most used for payments between £10 and £25.

In addition to credit cards almost a third of the population has a cheque card, more than a fifth cash dispenser cards and one-sixteenth has shop account cards.

According to the survey just over half the British population aged over 15 is productive, but only 44 per cent work full time. Eleven per cent work part time, and 45 per cent do not have paid employment at all.

Of the working population, two-fifths are paid in cash, but rather more by bank account transfer to a bank or building society account. More than half are still paid weekly, compared with only four-fifths on a monthly basis.

Cash payment is heavily biased towards the lower social classes.

Stocks and shares are held by 5 per cent of the adult population, but shareholders are almost exclusively bank account holders and half of them are drawn from social group AB, though this accounts for only 17 per cent of the adult population.

Just under half the adults in England and Wales have some form of credit agreement.

Apart from credit cards, the most widespread is mail order credit, used by 17 per cent of the adult population and particularly favoured by women. Mail order is the form of credit most used by those without bank accounts.

Those who do have bank accounts are making increasing use of standing orders and direct debits to make regular payments for household bills, rates, insurance premiums, credit repayments and television licence and road tax payments.

Almost a third of all regular payments are made by automatic arrangement with the bank and for mortgages the proportion is almost three-quarters.

An information prospectus on the survey can be obtained free from Mark Walton, Burke Research Services Group, Station House, Harrow Road, Wembley, HA9 6DE.



War gaming: Three members of the English Civil War Society (from left) Mark Allen, Ian Barrett and Derek Clarke relaxing before recreating the battle of Sedgemoor during the Monmouth rebellion of 1685 for spectators at the Royal Bath and West show at Shepton Mallet in Somerset. The Queen will visit the show tomorrow (Photograph: Warren Harrison).

## Duke drives on shifting sand today

The crossing of Morecambe Bay sands by the Duke of Edinburgh is set to go ahead today. The 3.5 mile crossing from Silverdale to Kent's Bank is expected to take about an hour.

The Duke will drive a four-in-hand at the head of about a dozen other carriages. It will be the first time for more than 100 years that carriages have been driven across the shifting sands.

## Licence sought to shoot golden eagle

By Ronald Faux

An application has been made to the Scottish Home and Health Department for a licence to shoot a golden eagle at Glenelg in the Highlands. Lord Burton, a local landowner, says the bird had been killing livestock.

Recent laboratory tests on two dead lambs have shown that they were killed by a large bird of prey.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 a licence may be issued to dispose of a protected bird if it can be proved that the creature is causing losses that are a severe economic hardship.

Crofters in Glenelg say that 90 lambs worth about £2,000 have been lost over the past 12 months. An application by

Lord Burton to dispose of the bird was rejected last year. The new application is supported by the National Farmers' Union.

The Nature Conservancy Council is checking the eagle's eyrie, but has not reached a conclusion, and says that many other predators could have harmed the lambs.

Scotland has about 400 eagle territories. "There are a lot of hands turned against them and there have been three recent cases of eagles being deliberately poisoned and of eggs being taken from nests," a conservancy council officer said.

The Home and Health Department has consulted the council and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

## Armed gang in £50,000 post hijack

By Our Crime Reporter

Armed raiders escaped with up to £50,000 in cash and postal orders after they hijacked a Post Office van in Hornchurch, Essex, yesterday.

The four men, armed with shotguns and a pistol, struck at two postal workers in charge of the van had just completed a delivery to a sub-post-office.

Two of the robbers forced the crew back into their cab and drove them to a street near by, followed by the rest of the gang in a stolen car. The safe inside the van was opened and the gang fled, changing cars near by. The postal workers were unharmed.

## 400,000 more jobs in tourism possible

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

The tourist industry, which employs about 1.2 million people, is likely to provide at least 200,000 new jobs by 1990 and possibly double that.

An increase of 400,000 jobs depends on whether spending remains at the level of the past two years, according to a survey published yesterday from the British Tourist Authority (BTA).

Several recent forecasts have pointed to a jobs increase from tourism by 1990 of about 200,000 to 250,000, but the BTA survey takes account of the latest boost in spending by tourists, particularly by the surge of US visitors, and the growing market for day trips. Spending on day trips is estimated at £60 a head a year, equivalent to £3.35 billion in 1983 out of a total £14.4 billion that year.

Many jobs created over the next few years will go to young people, Mr Duncan Black, chairman of the BTA and the English Tourist Board, said. "They are real jobs with real prospects. It shows once and for all the importance of the tourist industry, to the economy of Britain."

Mr Black said: "Expansion will not just happen automatically. More infrastructure development is required and more and better marketing is needed to take advantage of the proven demand." Now was the time to plan new hotels and other accommodation, he said.

The cost of jobs in tourism is lower than in business as a whole, the survey shows. Capital employed per worker is £15,600 compared with £24,500.

Direct employment in tourism is 920,000 and indirect employment 575,000, making an equivalent in full-time jobs of 1.28 million.

Employment in Tourism by James Morrell, formerly director of the Henley Centre for Forecasting (BTA, Thames Tower, Black's Road, London W6 9EL; £9).

## Bees swarm in sudden warmth

By Tony Samstag

Large swarms of honey bees are likely to appear throughout the country as the belated spring weather takes hold, bee keepers and scientists said yesterday.

Several such swarms have already been reported in the South-east and one woman aged 77, has died after multiple stings, when she encountered a swarm while walking near Gravesend, Kent. Other large swarms in the past week have caused varying degrees of panic, although it is unusual for swarms to sting.

Dr Margaret Adey, director of the International Bee Research Association, said yesterday that the late spring and recent heavy rain might have caused overcrowding in hives and prevented the usual swarming in more gradual stages. "It is not that there are more swarms this year, but that they are all coming out together," she said.

Mrs Janet Seal, of Meopham, Kent, a bee keeper said: "There are several reasons why the bees suddenly swarm. The hot weather is generally the main reason but overcrowding is also a problem."

"The best advice for anyone caught up in a swarm is to get into cover as quickly as possible. If you see a mass of bees coming towards you get right out of their flight path. They will often pass you by."

The warm weather has also spawned a plague of brown-clad caterpillars in Portsmouth, Hampshire, and Southwark, London, where plans to eradicate them are being put to the public services committee.

## Most are happy with NHS care, poll says

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Most people in Britain are satisfied with the care and treatment they receive within the National Health Service, but patients in London are least satisfied, according to an opinion poll published today.

Only 10 per cent of those polled nationally expressed some dissatisfaction with the medical treatment they or relatives received in an NHS hospital in the last two years.

More than 90 per cent thought they were cared for very well, or quite well, while in hospital. But the figures dropped to 83 per cent in London.

The poll was conducted with a sample of 1,500 people across the country by Marplan on behalf of the Health and Social Service Journal and the National Association of Health Authorities.

Analysing the results across the regions, people in London registered significantly lower levels of satisfaction than the rest of the country, while Scotland registered the highest.

The London figures are likely to add to a disagreement between the Opposition health spokesman, Mr Frank Dobson, and the Minister for Health, Mr Kenneth Clarke. Mr Dobson has persistently argued that London suffers badly from cuts in the NHS. Mr Clarke argues that the capital has some of the best health care in Britain.

Among those dissatisfied with treatment throughout the country, 22 per cent blamed delays receiving treatment or an appointment; 21 per cent complained of not being told what was going on; and 20 per cent complained of poor standard of treatment.

Those who thought they had not been looked after well in hospital included 37 per cent who complained of lack of attention or neglect. This figure rose to 44 per cent in London, the highest nationally, apart from the northern region, at 34 per cent.

Poor or inadequate food was cited by 12 per cent nationally and 17 per cent in London. Too little information was said to be given to 27 per cent of hospital patients nationally, and 35 per cent in the capital.

Sixty-seven per cent of all those polled thought too little money was spent on the NHS. Only two per cent wanted increased charges such as higher prescriptions, and 13 per cent favoured increased contributions from patients, with 12 per cent preferring increased taxation.

The poll showed that 26 per cent of the people polled had used some form of alternative medicine, such as homeopathy, acupuncture, osteopathy or psychotherapy.

The poll should cheer those who have run the health service, according to a leading article in today's issue of the Health and Social Service Journal.

"Whatever the politicians might say about the NHS, the people who matter - the consumers - like it, are satisfied with it and generally are quite happy with the way in which they are treated and cared for," the Journal says.

Although the survey shows that London consumers are less happy, it does not automatically mean that the service is worse, as expectations in the capital may be higher, the Journal says.

## Bombs found

Thirty-six second World War Home Guard phosphorus bombs were unearthed on Fulford golf course, York, yesterday. Two golfers and three electricity workers were over- come by fumes but recovered after a workman fractured one of the bottles while digging a trench.

## 'Tea bag' fear

Health campaigners are asking Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, to ban the manufacture of tobacco "tea bags" because of fears that they could lead to mouth cancer. The move could close a factory at East Kilbride, Strathclyde.

## Visitor stole

Mrs Sampa Bose, aged 34, an Indian on a world tour with her husband, a travel agent and their family, was fined £2,800 at Marlborough Street magistrates' court, London, yesterday for stealing £283 of clothes and cosmetics from three West End stores.

## Campus protest

Students at the University of East Anglia abandoned a "sit-in" over rent rises at the university registry yesterday after Professor Michael Thompson, the vice-chancellor, threatened to cancel final year science examinations.

## Drugs 'hotline'

Customs and Excise officials have set up a round-the-clock "hotline" to take calls from the public about suspected drug-smuggling. Information from the calls on Freephone 3911, will be fed into a new £1 million computer.

## Park rape hunt

The police were yesterday hunting three men who raped a woman aged 21 in St James' Park, central London, and knifed her boyfriend when he tried to stop them.

## Weight 'was clue' in Jasmine case

A doctor yesterday told an independent inquiry into the death of Jasmine Beckford, the child abuse victim, that her rapid increase in weight as soon as she was placed with foster parents indicated something was wrong at home.

Dr Euan Ross, formerly a paediatrician with Brent health authority, in north-west London, was giving evidence at the inquiry at Brent town hall into the four-year-old girl's death in July 1984.

After examining weight charts Dr Ross said Jasmine's weight up to 21 months of age would not automatically mean the child was ill, "but it is a powerful warning sign". Dr Ross noted that when Jasmine was with foster parents between the ages of 21 and 24 months, her weight increased dramatically.

"That increase gives you hindsight, and an indication that prior to that there was something wrong at home," Dr

Ross said. However, he added that it did not necessarily show the child had been a victim of child abuse.

Miss Yen Lai Leong, health visitor to the Beckford family between July 1982 and July 1984, said she felt she had not received sufficient support in the case from senior nursing officers, but she admitted she had not asked for additional help.

The hearing will continue today.

## Tamils tell of arrest threat if sent back

By Patricia Clough

In a down-at-heel sitting room in north London two young Tamils who fled Sri Lanka in fear for their lives last week were waiting anxiously last night to hear whether they can stay in Britain.

"If we are sent back we will certainly be arrested," Mr Ponnambalam Hemachandra, aged 23, a technical worker from the National Waterworks in Colombo, said.

They are not impressed by assurances from the Sri Lankan High Commission in London that they will not be penalized if they return. "We know what happens there," Mr Hemachandra said. It means, he said, being arrested, held incommunicado indefinitely in detention centres and quite likely "disappearance".

Mr Hemachandra borrowed money and fled after a friend was arrested. "He had my address on him the Army would trace me and all his other friends and arrest us too", he said.

At about the same time last week Miss Logini Chelliah, aged 26, a government typist from Jaffna, found herself confronting an immigration officer at Heathrow.

She had left her parents, her three married sisters and her



A former Miss Chelliah and Mr Hemachandra in London yesterday (Photograph: John Voos).

job and was alone for the first time in her life. She said she had fled because she was crippled in one leg "and when they came I cannot run away fast like the others". She had seen "so many" relatives and friends taken away by the

Army or killed. She was terrified.

"This is terribly new", their host Mr Balasingam Nanthabalan, a Tamil petrol station owner, said. He has put a house at the disposal of a group of refugees. "Five years ago Tamils

girls would never leave on their own. Our women are very conservative, but now they are fleeing or even going underground with the Tamil movement."

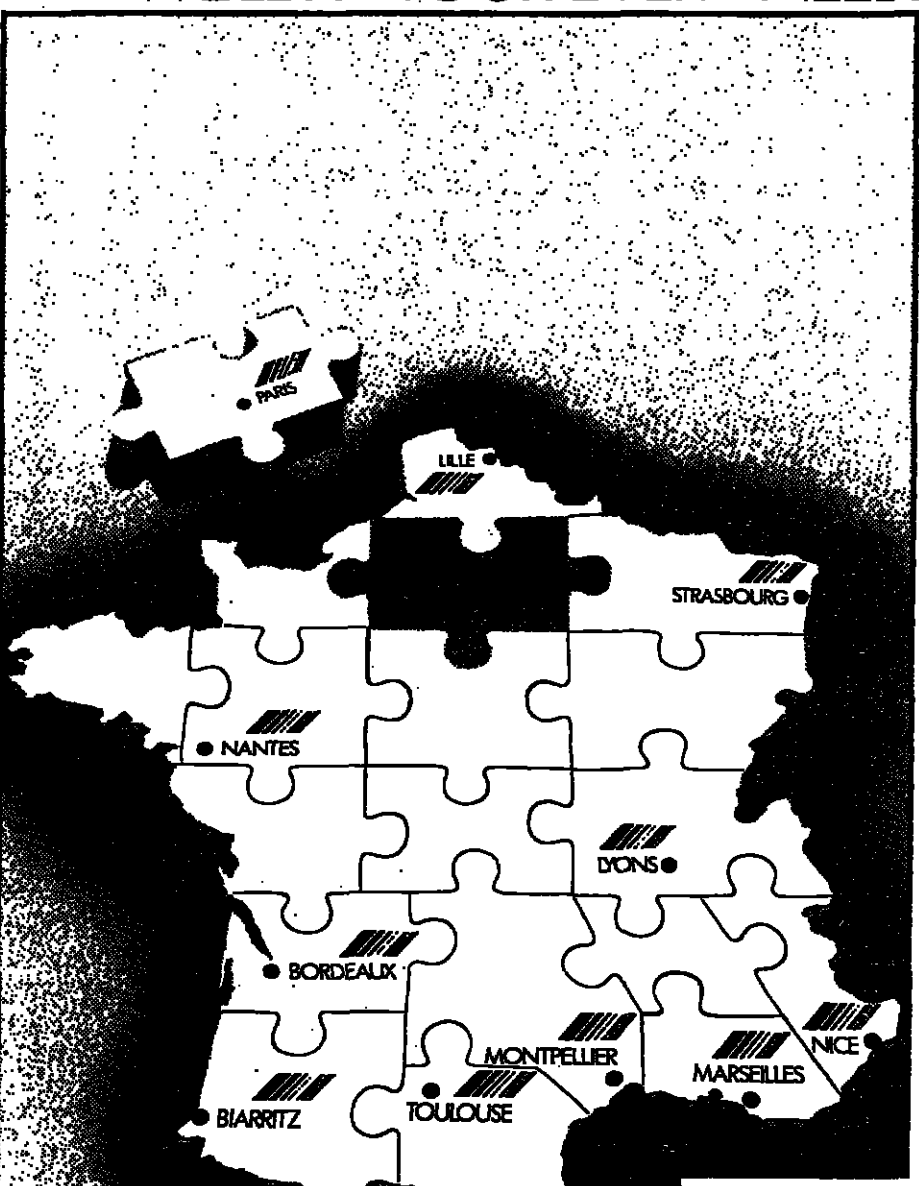
Miss Chelliah added unhappily: "You can see what steps we are being forced to take."

The two came to Britain ostensibly as tourists because India, although near and hospitable, is a serious risk for young Tamils, they said. "If you are a youngster under 30 you cannot go to India because the authorities think you are going to be trained as a terrorist", Mr Hemachandra said.

"Some friends of mine were studying in India and came back for holidays and were arrested because the authorities were so suspicious". So many Tamils had emigrated to West Germany that the authorities were suspicious also of "tourists" heading there and would stop them. Britain, it seems, is still plausible as a holiday destination.

Miss Chelliah said it was impossible to reach India by sea from the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka because all shipping and even fishing had been stopped. The Navy patrolled the area and shot on sight at ships attempting to reach India.

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# Good behaviour charter proposed for youth training scheme

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government is proposing to involve parents in a "good behaviour" charter as part of a re-structuring of the Youth Training Scheme.

An internal paper by the Manpower Services Commission also suggests that parents might be party to a training contract or agreement, to meet the Government's wish that parents should take a closer interest in children's post-school training.

Under the strict regime suggested in the paper, youngsters who joined the scheme with educational qualifications might receive a higher training allowance than those who had none.

The proposals, drawn up by a working party headed by Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the commission and comprising of the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and educationalists, are expected to be approved by the nine commissioners next month and will be presented for ratification to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment.

Youngsters who are successful on the scheme would leave with a ratification demonstrating occupational competence.

The proposed scheme's most potentially controversial aspect is a "training agreement", or contract, that young people would sign, giving them the status of trainee. The agreement is designed to counter criticisms by some unions and pressure groups that youngsters are exploited on the scheme. The agreement is intended to protect their rights.

A model agreement would be drawn up nationally by the commission for use by the managing agents, such as employers or local authorities, who operate the scheme. It would give guarantees on health and safety, pay holiday entitlements and grievance procedure. The paper says: "At the same time the agreement would lay out the responsibilities of the trainee for following the agreed programme, for attendance and standards of behaviour. It would record the trainee's commitment to completing the training."

The scheme, on which the Government expects to be spending £1.2 billion by 1987, will aim to guarantee the offer of a two-year training programme for 16-year-old school leavers and one year's vocational training for 17-year-olds.

## Watchdog 'without power'

The Government has come under attack from the Scottish local authority ombudsman for doing nothing positive about his criticism over lack of powers.

These grievances were stated in his report last year and at a press conference in Edinburgh yesterday the ombudsman, Mr Eric Gillet, said he was "very disappointed" with the Government's attitude.

In his report for 1984/5, Mr Gillet emphasized the inability of people who have complained to the ombudsman to enforce remedies, if a local authority resists a finding of maladministration.

## Disabled 'excluded from arts'

Disabled people do not get enough attention from arts and heritage organizations and the groups who fund them, a report published yesterday said.

A committee, chaired by Sir Richard Attenborough, to investigate arts and disabled people found that they were too often excluded, either as artists or audience.

The inquiry, established by the Carnegie UK Trust in 1982, wants Government efforts to ensure more access for the disabled people to public buildings.

Arts and Disabled People - Report of a Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Attenborough, (Bedford Square Press £4.95)

## Change at British Rail

### Quiet chairman ushers in age of efficiency

After the collapse of the Tube strike in London last week, rail unions will find it harder to take industrial action against productivity measures being pressed by British Rail with growing urgency. But the outcome will depend how his chairman, Mr Bob Reid (right) handles the issue. MICHAEL BAILLY, Transport Editor, suggests that there is much more to the "quiet man" of BR than meets the eye.



After nearly two years as chairman of British Rail, Mr Reid increasingly resembles the case of Harry Truman.

Few people had heard of Truman until President Roosevelt died in office and Truman stepped into his shoes. He became one of the greatest US presidents.

Mr Reid was Sir Peter Parker's vice-chairman, and few people outside the railway industry had heard of him until the latter retired.

The process of choosing Sir Peter's successor was painfully slow, and it was not until Mr Reid was appointed only because the Government could not find a businessman of the quality they wanted to take it on.

Yet Mr Reid, a lanky, low-key career railwayman, at 63, three years older than Parker and lacking his warm extrovert qualities - is not just making a success of the job. He is emerging as unique among post-nationalization railway chairmen.

Over the past 150 years the railway has developed a highly individual culture, a dedicated way of life to those within, a mystery to those without.

The difficulty of penetrating that culture has been one of the crosses successive transport ministers have had to bear. Measures ministers deemed in the public interest but railwaymen found painful or impractical have had more to do with perpetuating the railway way of life were espoused.

Successive chairmen tended to belong to one of the two types: insiders who played the railway game from the start, or outsiders hijacked by railwaymen and becoming their advocates.

What is unique about Mr Reid is that he is a railwayman who plays the Government's game. He has not succumbed to the myth. After nearly 40 years on the railway he can look at it with dispassionate eye as "just another business".

Because he has either done or supervised just about every job,

Mr Reid has mounted a ruthless drive against inefficiency. About 6,000 salaried staff have gone, saving £80 million a year, and a layer of management has been removed. There are no divisions any more, only regions and areas. Now he is studying the relationship between regions and board.

Mr Reid has kept a strikingly low profile compared with his illustrious predecessor. That is partly personality, partly a decision to "mark the change". "A high profile takes up a lot of the chairman's time, and there was a lot of work to be done."

A prime task was making "sectorization", his brainchild, work. Now there is a separate director for Inter-City, freight, commuters, parcels, and provincial services, each responsible for costs and revenue. "It has had a dramatic effect on costs, and concentrated people's minds on serving the customer."

Surprisingly, Mr Reid seems to have as good a relationship with the unions as with the Government. His success in averting disruption in sympathy with the miners was a tour de force.

No doubt that springs from a passionate honesty that underlies his exterior modesty and toughness.

A leader, he says, must be "fair and just and have integrity". He must be "open and honest in how he faces up to problems". He is a great believer in team management.

One must listen, and talk through the problems so everyone understands them and is a party to the result. But "you have got to finish up with a decision, and make sure everyone gets on with it."

# Hunt for Mengele hot up

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

An American Justice Department team is to visit Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil next month in a search for Dr Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal, whose work as a doctor at the Auschwitz concentration camp earned him the name of "Angel of Death".

The team will seek the support of the Government of the three Latin American countries as part of a concerted drive by the United States, West Germany and Israel to capture Dr Mengele.

If he is still alive he is 74. The last positive trace of him was in southern Paraguay in 1982, though there are reports that he was seen in Chile and Brazil in 1983. Rewards totalling more than \$3 million (£2.3 million) have been offered for information leading to his arrest.

Although there have been previous attempts to find him, particularly by Israeli agents,

the efforts being made now amount to the first large-scale search since he fled Auschwitz towards the end of the war.

This intensified hunt, with American, West German and Israeli law enforcement agencies pooling information under an agreement reached this month, seems to be prompted by the 40th anniversary of the end of the war and the inevitable focus on the Nazis and the slaughter of Jews. It is prompted, too, by the simple fact that, given Dr Mengele's age, this is the last chance to capture and arraign him.

Dr Mengele, an early supporter of Hitler, was an SS officer with service on the Russian front when he was assigned to Auschwitz in 1943. He is remembered by survivors as a selector who, with a movement of his thumb, sent thousands either to the gas chambers or into slave labour.

He is also remembered for his grotesque and cruel experiments on twins. He believed they might hold the key to the rapid

development of a blue-eyed master race.

Dr Mengele left Auschwitz around Christmas 1944 and lived for a time in his home town of Gunzburg where his family had, and still has, a farm machinery firm. His first wife and his son live in Freiburg, and his second wife is in Italy.

In 1949, having been publicly accused of crimes at Auschwitz, Dr Mengele fled to Argentina. Ten years later West Germany ordered his arrest and extradition, and he moved to Paraguay where he obtained citizenship in his own name.

He was hunted by the Israeli agents who seized Adolf Eichmann in Argentina in 1960, but a Paraguayan intelligence officer tipped him off and he went into hiding. There is evidence that Dr Mengele made a trip to Spain in 1965.

During his years in South America Dr Mengele has probably had the protection of one, or a number, of Nazi groups. One of them, Kameradenwerk, was started in 1946, by a former Luftwaffe officer

who became friendly with President Peron of Argentina and with President Stroessner, who has ruled Paraguay since 1954.

Other Nazi groups working in South America include La Arana, also known as - Die Spinn (the spider), and - Das Reich.

The Mengele trail has now gone cold, perhaps, in part because of the protection of these Nazi groups.

The United States Marshals service has now been assigned to help to find Dr Mengele, and the Justice Department's director of special investigations said recently that he was optimistic that he would be tracked down.

Rewards offered by the Governments of West Germany and Israel, by the Simon Wiesenthal Nazi-hunting centre and by The Washington Times, owned by the Unification Church of Sun Myung Moon, amount to \$3.4 million. The rewards are being advertised in a "wanted" notice being published in five South American countries.

## Koreans end all square

From David Watts, Seoul

North and South Korea yesterday negotiated each other to a draw at the close of their Red Cross meeting about divided families.

Most of the day was spent in a contest which closely resembled two well-matched boxers, neither fully able to get the better of the other, but each pressing on relentlessly.

Ultimately each side conceded enough to keep contacts open and agree to the next full-round of talks being held in Pyongyang on August 27 with a possible working-level meeting on July 15 at Pannun-jom.

Throughout yesterday's session the North insisted on its proposal that "free visits" be initiated between North and South with separated family members from one side being given theoretically unrestricted access to the other to search for family members.

This idea was intended to take precedence over the gradual 1st agenda agreed in 1972 which covers five basic points and started with searches to ascertain whether or not relatives are still alive.

In response, the South stressed repeatedly the import-



Mr Li Chong Ryeol, right, leader of the North Korean delegation to Seoul, and his South Korean counterpart, Mr Lee Yung-Dug, visiting the Korean Broadcasting System offices to see a 1983 film on reunifying divided families.

ance of starting with the assembly of basic information before proceeding to cross-border visits.

The sides have agreed in principle, however, on the exchange of groups of family members and arts troupes for the fortieth anniversary of the end of Japanese colonialism on August 15.

The South has agreed in principle to "free visits", much to the surprise of the North, according to a Seoul delegation adviser.

It was one of two main

concessions by the South, the other being the principle of "comprehensive talks", or taking the agenda as a package rather than proceeding item by item.

The risk is that comprehensive talks will allow the North to put undue stress on the free visits idea, which is already part of the number two item on the agenda.

On the face of it, the real positions of the two sides have not moved substantially in the 12 years since the last meeting, but both sides yesterday ap-

peared reasonably happy with the outcome.

For the North the impression is made of improving contacts with the South, which is all-important if Pyongyang is to make any headway with its ultimate aim of trying to improve relations with the United States.

The South too is able to say that contacts are continuing, as part of its aim for a better working relationship with the North.

'Seoul spring' hot up, page 12

## Ozal hails new bridge as sign of Turkey's revival

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

As the ground was broken for the second Bosphorus bridge in Istanbul yesterday on the 532nd anniversary of the Turkish conquest of the city, Mr Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister, said:

"The strains that have arisen between foreign powers over the project are a tribute to the rising creditworthiness of Turkey."

Firing the first dynamite charge, President Evren said the need for speedier communications and the strategic location of Turkey would necessitate more such projects. He called for the construction of a similar suspension bridge over the Dardanelles to relieve Istanbul's traffic burden.

Thousands of red-and-white balloons were released as he pressed the button, in a ceremony at which a ram was sacrificed and prayers said.

Mr Ozal, speaking before the president, said the naming of the bridge after Sultan Faik Mehmet (Mohammed II), who captured the city was Turkey's debt to history.

Turkey, having recovered from the chaos of five or six years ago to realize such a grandiose project, totally financed by foreigners, "was no longer the sick man of the Bosphorus". By the turn of the century Turkey would have a network of motorways with a

total length of some 1,800 miles.

The second Bosphorus bridge, the fifth longest of its kind in the world, with a span of 1,090 metres, is expected to cost \$551 million (£430 million).

It will have eight traffic lanes. The present bridge was built in 1973 by Cleveland Bridge Engineering, in partnership with a German company.

This time, however, the bid of Cleveland, and its partners was undercut by the rival consortium, which includes three Japanese companies.

A window repair man who looked into the gap between ceiling and roof in July 1984 discovered that one rod had rusted through, and the company which designed the ceiling would reinforce metal over the break, he said. But the inspection report made no mention of the fault or the repair and said the ceiling was sound.

The company had no previous experience with ceiling construction, and the ceiling's weight turned out to be some 30 per cent more than planned, Mr Brunner said.

Five children and seven adults were crushed or drowned in the accident on May 9.

President Evren: Call for new Dardanelles bridge.

## Death pool fault known a year ago

Uster, Switzerland (AP) - A fault in a suspended ceiling that collapsed on a swimming pool complex this month and killed 12 people was discovered a year ago, district attorney Mr Alwin Brunner said yesterday.

Big the construction company that repaired the defects did not tell municipal officials in the Zurich suburb.

First results of the investigation show that chlorine rising from the pools corroded stainless steel rods holding the ceiling to the main roof, Mr Brunner told a news conference.

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## Seville turns ruins into assets

From Richard Wigg, Seville

In the gardens of an abandoned 19th century manor, now in ruins, on the poorer northern side of this city, young lovers and old age pensioners stroll happily in Andalusia's spring sunshine.

They are already enjoying, despite the abundant weeds and briars, the future public park that Seville City Corporation has been persuaded to acquire under pressure from local "Greens". They had stirred up the neighbourhood to demand that this neglected asset on their doorstep be put to proper use.

Close by the municipality is restoring, and thus saving, Seville's Moorish walls, the one south that now remains of these built under Sultan Ali Yusuf in the 12th century.

"We have so many demands on our resources," Señor Francisco Barriomero, the council responsible for town planning and Deputy Mayor, remarks with a sigh.

By deciding to bring the European Symposium on Historic Cities for the first time to Spain, the Council of Europe highlighted the dilemma of southern European countries with a rich heritage of old buildings and historic monuments almost behind their backs.

Many of the 500 experts from 21 European countries gathered

in Seville took a realistic view: the rest of Europe, countries like Britain or West Germany, may be able to afford the luxury of old city centres kept as showpieces "museums" but in poorer Spain and Portugal they can survive only if they have functions that meet today's needs.

Referring to Seville's famous and romantic Santa Cruz district, the hear of the old city, Señor Barriomero attacked what he called "elitist attitudes under the banner of conservation". He explained: "We have to understand and plan the whole city's function. We cannot have two cities, one museum piece and ignore the rest as something peripheral."

Here as elsewhere in Spain, the problems are aggravated by the need to correct the imbalances created by the speculative expansion of new suburbs during the Franco boom years.

Seville has 520 sites scheduled for redevelopment, especially in the northern districts where old property inhabited by an increasingly elderly or poor population deteriorates, while younger, economically more dynamic elements have moved out to the middle-class or working-class suburbs.

To help rehabilitate historic city centres like Seville, European governments must, the

symposium decided, reform the existing tax system and land use policies which favour new developments. Such changes could make it cheaper to renovate than to pull down and build anew.

"The tax policies conceived during the economic boom years must be reversed to enable young families to come back and live in the old centres instead of new suburbs," M Jean Paul Lacaze, head of France's National Housing Improvement Agency, told the gathering.

But, after reviewing a decade of efforts to give new life to Europe's historic cities, the symposium decided the large sums required would be forthcoming only if public policies encourage private investment.

Two architects, Mr Charles Wilson, Lancaster's city architect, and Señor Damian Quera of Seville's city planning department, both called for "dynamic conservation", meaning giving new uses to old buildings.

The Briton aroused much interest by giving 25 concrete examples of new uses, ranging from London's Covent Garden renovation scheme, now visited by 10 million tourists a year, to the Perch Rock lighthouse, near Liverpool, offering the seclusion of "lighthouse honeymoons".

But the Spaniard aroused opposition from the conservationists.

## Court rejects Australian judge's appeal

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

A federal court judge in Perth yesterday rejected an appeal by the former Australian Attorney General and High Court judge, Mr Justice Lionel Murphy, against commitment on a charge of attempting to pervert the course of justice.

It has been alleged that Mr Murphy tried to influence the outcome of a trial involving Sydney solicitor, Mr Morgan Ryan, in 1982 and 1983.

Mr Murphy appealed on the grounds that the decision to commit him by a Sydney magistrate involved an error of law that there was no evidence of the making of the decisions, and that the decisions were otherwise contrary to the law.

SYDNEY: The former chief magistrate of New South Wales, Mr Murray Ferguson, lost an appeal yesterday against conviction and a four-year jail sentence for trying to pervert the course of justice.

## July date for Hong Kong transition talks

From Mary Lee, Peking

The Sino-British liaison group, set up last week to oversee Hong Kong's transition from British to Chinese rule over the next 12 years, will hold its first meeting in London on July 22 to 25.

Although the agenda was not specified, a British embassy spokesman referred to the signed last December which lists matters for consideration by the group over the first half of the transition period.

These include steps that both countries should take to enable Hong Kong to maintain its separate economic relations as a separate customs territory; its continued participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and action by both governments to ensure the continued application of international rights and obligations affecting Hong Kong.

Angola casts Paris su



## Angola sabotage claim casts shadow over Paris superpower talks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan, seeking to fulfil the pledge he made last year to establish a "constructive relationship" with the Soviet Union, is re-engaging Moscow in two separate rounds of talks in Europe today.

In Paris Mr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, is to meet his Soviet counterpart, Mr Vladimir Vyevyev, to discuss the spreading turmoil in southern Africa. In Geneva, American and Soviet negotiators open the second round of talks, which began last March on nuclear and space weapons.

US officials have expressed doubts about early progress in either case.

The Paris meeting is part of a process of "periodic consultations" which Mr Reagan proposed in a speech to the UN General Assembly last September, aimed at defusing superpower tensions in critical areas of the world.

Last February, senior US and Soviet officials held talks in Vienna on the Middle East but made no progress. The Soviet delegation refused an American suggestion to discuss Afghanistan. However, a separate meeting on Afghanistan is to be held next month.

The Paris meeting will focus on Mr Crocker's efforts to negotiate a settlement of the long-running Namibia independence issue.

The timing of the Paris meeting is unfortunate for the US as it comes amid disclosures of an alleged South African sabotage attempt at Gulf Oil's installation at Cabinda, northern Angola.

The Soviet Union, which with Cuba strongly backs the Marxist government in Luanda, is expected to make an issue of this incident, which is generally seen as a severe blow to the US policy of a "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

The US angered and embarrassed by South Africa's viol-

## President delays decision on keeping Salt 2 going

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan is expected to delay a decision until later this year on whether the US will exceed the limits on nuclear weapons set by the 1979 Salt 2 treaty. He is under mounting congressional pressure to keep the treaty.

By law Mr Reagan must submit a report to Congress by Saturday on plans for complying with the treaty. The report is likely to discuss options rather than state a firm decision.

The limits in the treaty, which was never ratified by the Senate, lapse at the end of the year. The superpowers have pledged to continue respecting its main provisions.

The President must decide by the autumn whether to exceed the limits when the latest US Trident submarine, the Alaska, begins sea trials. That would put the US above

the Salt 2 ceiling for multi-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles.

One reason for the probable delay is to give more time to assess the progress of the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union. But a series of studies made inside and outside the Administration have concluded that it would be in America's best interests to keep to the Salt 2 limits.

The decision on Salt 2 will mark an important turning point in the history of strategic arms competition. Proponents of keeping to the treaty say that allowing it to lapse would mark the beginning of a process of unravelling the entire arms control system negotiated since the late 1960s. Critics of the treaty say that letting it lapse would force Moscow to negotiate seriously on new limitations.

## Israelis tighten grip in Lebanon

From Christopher Walker Marjayeem, south Lebanon

It is now clear that next week's final Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will be an operation conducted in name only, with the Israeli Army attempting to retain indirect control over 150,000 Lebanese citizens inside a security zone which stretches at one point 12 miles north into Lebanese territory.

The extent to which Israel will attempt to retain its influence has been bitterly criticized by some Israeli politicians. It has also prompted Shia Muslim guerrillas to threaten to step up their fight against the South Lebanon Army (SLA), the mainly Christian militia whose 2,000 members will be maintaining control on Israel's behalf.

I was able to watch yesterday as hundreds of Israeli contractors worked against the clock to complete a new infrastructure in the security zone. This included a chain of fortresses hewn into strategic hillside, a large new detention camp, asphalt roads to an SLA military training centre and hilltop observation posts which Israeli soldiers will apparently continue to use on an ad hoc basis.

Senior Israeli officers refused to spell out the extent to which Israeli troops intend to go on patrolling the buffer zone, but some observers believe that in the early stages after the pullback it will be on a daily basis.

Israeli sources said that only the 150,000 residents of the security zone would be able to pass freely back and forth through the gate and other entry points manned by the SLA. All are due to be issued with identity cards in an operation supervised by Israel.

The Israelis no longer make any secret of the extent to which they control the SLA, and yesterday for the first time, journalists were permitted to watch as an Israeli major trained novice Lebanese tank crews on a strip of rocky countryside north of the Israeli border.

As part of its Israeli-supplied armoury, the SLA has 40 tanks, a mix of veteran Second World War Sherman and Russian-built T54s captured from the Palestinians. Judging by yesterday's erratic performance, the militiamen will require considerably more training to make them effective in combat.

Israeli ministers have made clear that the final stage of the pullback - due to be completed before next Thursday's third anniversary of the war - will be a low key affair conducted without any great ceremony. This is to minimize the national humiliation involved and also to fudge the wide extent to which Israel will remain operating in Lebanon.

Israel yesterday released 249 of the Lebanese prisoners it is holding at a prison in northern Israel and returned them across the border to Lebanon.



Together again: Abdul Wahab, aged 45, and his daughter Johanara, aged 15, reunited yesterday after being separated for five days by the tidal wave that hit Bangladesh.

## Writers give clues to Bonn-Paris relations

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

All that was agreed here yesterday about President Mitterrand's meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl at Lake Constance was that things were not back to normal. No one could agree why, or indeed what was the trouble in the first place.

It was accepted that the difference between West Germany and France at the Bonn summit was not about Star Wars, Eureka (the European organization for technological research) or Gatt. It was to do with the French going through one of their periods of doubt about the Germans.

Before the talks, Mr Mitterrand and Herr Kohl visited Herr Ernst Junger, a man aged 90 who lives near Constance. He is the German novelist whose work is enjoying a boom in France. Perhaps the two leaders wanted a handy symbol of their cultural bonds.

## Zimbabwe slashes poll timetable

From Jan Raath Harare

Zimbabwe has enacted highly unpopular legislation which the Government hopes will keep it to its June deadline for elections.

To the wrath of the opposition parties, the absolute minimum pre-electoral period of five weeks has been shortened to 19 days.

It is now possible for Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, to proclaim a polling date in the last week of June, but sources say it is more likely that technical delays will force him to name two days in the first week of July. A later date will not be countenanced, they say.

Since it was forced by hitches in voter registration to drop all hope of a March election, the Government has solidly held out for June.

Yesterday opposition leaders awoke to learn from radio and newspaper reports that a meeting would be held that day at which a variety of changes to the electoral Act would be outlined.

All major parties were represented at the meeting, though none of the leaders was present. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Justice Minister, said the parties had asked for another meeting next week.

By late yesterday, none of the parties had formulated a coherent response to the changes.

To achieve them, the Government has wielded a clause in the electoral laws, amended amid surprisingly lukewarm criticism in February, which gives the President power to make laws "as he considers necessary or desirable to ensure that the elections are properly and efficiently conducted".

The new legislation means that parties have a minimum of five days, instead of the two weeks stipulated in the electoral Act, in which to prepare their lists of candidates for nomination day.

## Trial given first hint of plot to kill Pope

From Peter Nichols Rome

The prosecution in the Pope murder conspiracy trial is taking some consolation from confirmation of a plot of sorts which emerged yesterday from the testimony of one of the accused.

Mr Omer Bagci one of the five Turks on trial, took the stand after Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist who shot the Pope in St Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. But his behaviour in the court has been the opposite of Agca, who announced dramatically both on Monday and Tuesday that he was the re-incarnation of Jesus Christ.

Mr Bagci yesterday sought to make clear that he was simply a humble Turk who happened to be working in Switzerland and was treasurer of the Association of Turkish Workers.

He nevertheless confirmed his former testimony that three men he later knew to be terrorists came to his house at night in April 1981 and left a package which he found contained a gun.

He returned the package to Agca in Milan only days before the attempt on the Pope's life. He had no idea how the gun might be used.

Like the other three Turks and three Bulgarians accused with Agca, he was named by the would be assassin as an accomplice, and the prosecution hopes that gradually the rest of the alleged conspiracy will be confirmed in this way.

Agca is the principal prosecution witness, but after his flamboyant behaviour his credibility remains in doubt. Members of the court hope he will calm down.

At the same time, his extravagant references to his visit in prison from the Pope in December 1983 and visions he claims to have described to him are seen as signals to someone Agca thinks can help him. Most of it appears aimed at the Vatican.

The only indication of the Pope's feelings stems from comments he made to a Bulgarian delegation celebrating the feast day of Saints Cyril and Methodius.

Speaking in what he thought was privacy, he said only that the trial was the affair of the Italian authorities, that the Holy See had no part in it, and that the Italian judiciary was separate from its political life.

The one satisfied comment so far has come from the lawyer defending Mr Sergei Antonov, the Bulgarian airline official arrested after being denounced by Agca. "Whatever Ali Agca meant by what he said, he was certainly not speaking the truth", the lawyer said.

## Reagan plans reform of 'unfair' tax rates

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday formally sent to Congress his far-reaching plan to reform the nation's tax system, which he described as "un-American, unwise, unwanted and unfair".

The new plan was "clear, simple and fair for all" and, he contended in a foreword to the 461-page document, "help fulfil America's commitment to fairness, hope and opportunity for all its citizens".

Overall, when measured against the present tax code, the proposals would represent a shift in tax burdens from individuals to corporations. Individual tax rates would be simplified and lowered.

Many corporations would also pay lower basic rates, but would lose many deductions and exemptions used to reduce their tax burden.

The plan would be "revenue neutral", meaning it would raise as much as the present system and not add to the federal budget deficit.

First reaction was largely favourable though lobbyists for industries and businesses that would be affected adversely immediately started marshalling forces for a long and tough battle.

The debate in Congress is expected to last at least the rest of the year. Although the Republican-controlled Senate may be able to enact a new Tax Bill by Christmas, it is expected that the House will need until 1986 to complete its work.

The first Congressional reaction came from Mr Dan Rostenkowski, Democratic chairman of the House ways and means committee, who gave it strong, if qualified, endorsement.

In a televised response to Mr Reagan's nationwide address on Tuesday night, he praised him for "backing his party's tradition as protector of big business and the wealthy".

It enacted more or less intact, the President's plan would amount to the most thorough revision of the tax system since the Second World War. It has already been substantially modified, however.

Key points from the proposals

- The number of Federal income tax brackets for individuals would fall from 14 to three - 15, 25 and 35 per cent, the top rate on a joint annual taxable income above \$70,000.
- Personal exemptions to be raised from \$1,040 to \$2,000.
- Standard deductions to be raised from \$2,390 to \$3,000 for individuals and \$3,450 to \$4,000 for couples.
- All mortgage interest on principal residences to remain deductible. Deductions for other personal interest limited to \$5,000 above investment income.
- State and local taxes no longer deductible from Federal income tax.
- Present 46 per cent top corporation rate reduced to 33 per cent.
- Capital gains taxed as ordinary income but with 50 per cent excluded. Rate reduced from 20 to 17.5 per cent.
- Businesses to be allowed less generous write-offs on plant and equipment investment.
- Business deductions for sport, theatre and similar entertainment disallowed; for meals and travel reduced.
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## Husain trip's modest goal

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

King Husain of Jordan conferred with President Reagan yesterday in an atmosphere of low expectations for any early break in the Middle East stalemate.

The United States remains wary of any primary peace role in the region, believing that there should be direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

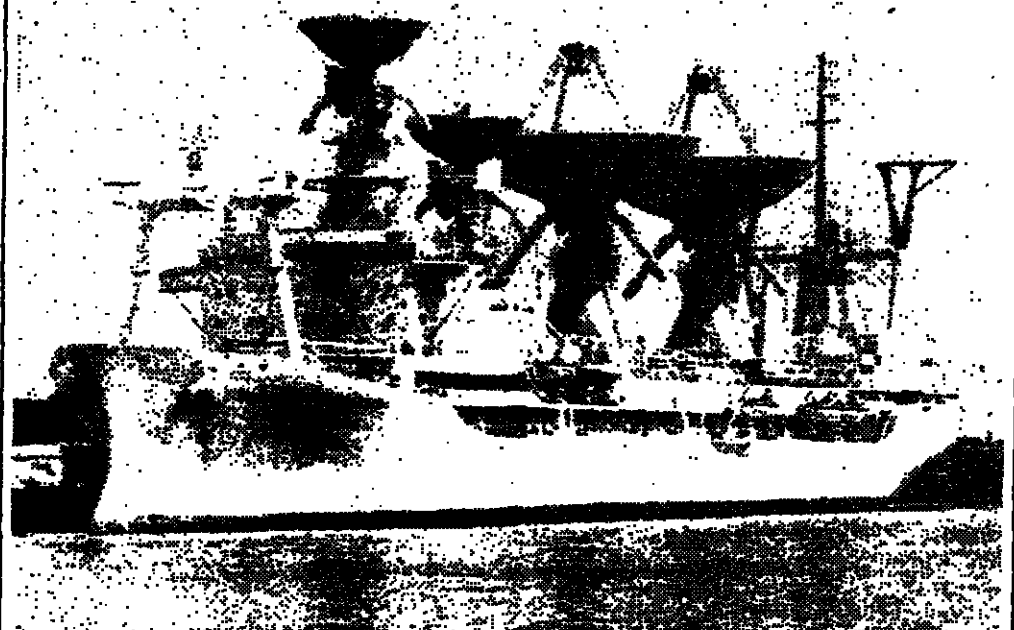
Senior Administration officials said they did not expect any dramatic breakthrough. The US had informed Arab countries that the next phase depended on those nations getting together on a peace plan, and that they should not look for any US contributions to salvage the situation.

King Husain and Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, agreed in February to negotiate jointly, within the context of an international conference, for the return of the West Bank.

Israel and the US insist that Palestinian representatives in any future negotiations should have no direct connection with the PLO.

King Husain has so far not been able to produce a list of Palestinians, who might be acceptable.

As a first step, Jordan wants the US to talk to a joint delegation with Palestinian representatives.



The 'Kosmonaut Yuri Gagarin', Russia's largest scientific research vessel, docking in Puerto de la Luz in the Canaries after a six-day wait to enter Spanish waters.

## Brazil's new leader firmly in the saddle

From Patrick Knight São Paulo

A month after the death of Tancredio Neves, President José Sarney seems remarkably secure in the saddle. According to an opinion poll published last week 51 per cent of Brazilians think he is doing a good or very good job, while less than 5 per cent believe he is doing badly.

Senator Sarney is being treated very gently by all but a few politicians, still adjusting to the abrupt change in their prospects. He is also helped by the sudden switch in the centre of attention in Brasilia away from the presidential palace to Congress.

With the ending of enforced loyalty to the parties for which deputies were elected, a process of re-alignment is in progress. The communist parties now claim 10 deputies in Congress, and yet another centre party may be formed.

The mayors of Brazil's cities are to be elected in November by universal suffrage for the first time in many years, giving the parties a rare chance to test their popularity.

The Liberal Front will be facing public opinion for the first time. The rather weak impact of the new party threatened to produce the first ministerial crisis. The Liberal leader and Mines and Energy Minister Senator Aureliano Chaves, had to be dissuaded from leaving the Government to dedicate himself to building up the party.

Senator Aureliano Chaves, the man responsible for nominating Senator Sarney as vice-president, has to be treated carefully, but in filling vacant posts, and listening to advice, the new president has been giving priority to the numerically stronger Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB).

Meanwhile, the delicate question of direct elections for the presidency has returned to the fore.

Senator Sarney is seeking a pact between different poli-

ticians so that all tendencies can join in preparing a new constitution. But the Democratic Labour Party (PDT) is trying to force the issue of direct elections by presenting a motion to Congress proposing both the drawing up of the new constitution and the holding of direct elections next year.

However, early direct elections would annoy the military, who regard them as a potential threat to the country's stability. In consequence, other political parties are unwilling to take the matter up at this stage.

The vote on this next month will be Senator Sarney's first real test. Senator Lionel Brizola, the Rio de Janeiro governor who leads the PDT, is the only main politician to call publicly for both the new constitution and direct elections, but he might gain the support of the group led by Senator Paulo Maluf, the unsuccessful presidential candidate for the PDS party.

The defeated PDS may split yet again, with those not content with Senator Maluf's leadership re-forming as the Partido Social Democrático, a traditional party dissolved in 1965, which might attract some liberals.

The wave of strikes continues almost unabated and a dispute over how to handle the strikes has broken out between the Labour Minister, Senator Almir Pazianotto, and the Trade and Industry Minister, Senator Roberto Gusmano. Senator Pazianotto favours the minimum of government involvement, reflecting the view that the strikes were to be expected, after so long a period of arbitrary rule, and will soon peter out.

Senator Gusmano, reflecting the opinion of some businessmen, that the strikes are political, wants the law to be applied with all its force.

A new strikes law is to be prepared, while the legislation regarding national security, immigration, and the press is also to be modified.

## Kasparov v Karpov rematch in Moscow

Madrid, (AFP) - Moscow will host the rematch of the world chess championship, between title holder Anatoly Karpov and his fellow Russian Gary Kasparov, from September 2, the president of the International Chess Federation Señor Florencio Campomanes said.

Moscow was also the venue for the initial match between the two men, which was controversially called off in February after a record-breaking 48-game, five month marathon.

That match was of unlimited length, with the winners scheduled to have been the first to gain six victories. This time the two grand masters are likely to meet over either 24 or 30 games.

## Antarctic base for Greenpeace

The international environmental group Greenpeace announced plans to set up a permanent base in the wilderness of the Antarctic and declare the whole continent a world park.

A mechanic, doctor, radio operator and scientist will spend winter at the base and carry out scientific work. Mr Roger Wilson, campaign co-ordinator, said Antarctica was the last true wilderness and was under dire threat from mineral hungry nations.

## China pays for football riot

Peking, (AFP) - China's state insurance company is to pay some £28,000 to foreign owners of six cars damaged in a Peking soccer match riot 10 days ago.

Claimants include the embassies of Luxembourg, Uganda and Canada, the Peking office of Air France and the Peking bureau of The Times.

## TWA for sale

New York (AP) - The board of directors of Trans World Airlines, the fifth largest American air carrier, has voted to put the company up for sale after a federal judge refused to block financier Mr Carl C. Icahn's \$500 million (£480 million) bid for the airline.

## Boats burned

St Nazaire (AFP) - Fourteen yachts and launches were destroyed by fire in Arzal port, in north-west France, when an oil storage tank blew up. There were no casualties.

## Taba talks

Cairo (Reuters) - Israeli officials arrived for fresh talks on the fate of the Sinai enclave of Taba, with Egypt insisting the dispute be submitted to international arbitration.

## Swedish deal

Stockholm (Reuters) - Swedish unions and employers reached agreement on a 3.6 per cent wage rise for 350,000 private sector white-collar staff.

## Correction

The number of Turkish soldiers killed in an ambush by Kurdish guerrillas last September was 8, not 80 as printed in a report on May 24.

## BANGLADESH TIDAL WAVE

Up to 40,000 people dead... 500,000 people homeless... millions of animals killed, and crops destroyed

A massive tidal wave last Friday washed away years of work by Bangladesh's people to claim and cultivate land in the Delta region.

War on Want advisor, Andrew Jenkins, was on board the survey vessel 'Anwasha' when the cyclone hit. "At the island of Char Pir Baksh there was nothing left - it was just one mud flat and an awful lot of bodies."

Millions of survivors face hardship. War on Want is channelling emergency relief through our project partners for food, water, clothing and shelter, and we will continue to assist the construction of tidal barriers to protect against future floods.

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for emergency and long-term work in Bangladesh.

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Israel's Lebanon invasion sucked in the US, whose Marines, seen above, arriving and departing, lost heavily. In the last of a series, The Times looks at one of Mr Reagan's gravest crises



## Sadder but wiser Reagan leaves Lebanon to stew

From Michael Binyan Washington

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was the greatest foreign policy crisis of the Reagan Administration, with devastating repercussions both at home and in the Middle East. It threw American policy into disarray, provoked a public furore over the bombing of Beirut, further strained superpower relations and led directly to the resignation of Alexander Haig, the mercurial Secretary of State.

Yet three years later, the invasion is all but forgotten here. After horrendous casualties, the Marines have been withdrawn from their short-lived peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon. The ugly images of Israeli bombing strikes have disappeared from the television screens. The Americans have given up attempts to mediate between warring factions. And a disillusioned administration has pulled itself out of the Levantine quagmire and decided to let that sorry country stew in its own juice.

Today's aloofness is the result of the bruising American involvement in the political and military battles before and after the invasion. Lebanon has been a salutary lesson for Washington, as it has been for both the Arabs and the Israelis. It has made Mr George Shultz, who succeeded Mr Haig, wary of again involving himself and his country in the turbulence of the region and of risking American credibility.

There was no such caution in June 1982. For weeks before the invasion Washington had been warning Israel it would not support a military thrust northwards to suppress the Palestine

Liberation Organization once and for all — although Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, had made his plans quite clear to the Americans at least six months earlier (something Mr Sharon is now at pains to deny).

"Israel will go it alone if it carries out such a plan," Mr Haig warned Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. But as soon as the fighting began, Washington was drawn in willy-nilly, if only to try to restrain Israel and disprove to angry Arab states charges of American collusion.

On June 6 the White House asked Philip Habib, the State Department Middle East specialist, to negotiate a ceasefire, and two days later he arrived in Jerusalem. Begin gave him a personal message for President Assad of Syria, asking the PLO artillery in the Syrian lines to be pulled back to the 40 kilometre mark. But as Habib was in Damascus delivering this and a second message, the Israelis attacked and destroyed Sam-6 sites and shot down 23 Syrian MiGs.

### Administration split over invasion

The attack, Haig concluded later, "changed the whole character of the conflict", and was the signal for a "dramatic widening" of the war. Meanwhile the battle for Beirut was being fought out on America's television screens — to the fury of the Israelis, who saw a dangerous weakening in American public support for their tough line. The administration itself was divided in its support for the Sharon operation, by now clearly far more extensive than the "peace for Galilee" plan suggested.

Haig insisted the Israelis had to be given full support in the attempt to rid Lebanon of the PLO, and the Palestinians, mercilessly pounded in Beirut, were not to be left off the hook. He persuaded President Reagan that Washington had to veto a United Nations cease-fire resolution. The President rebuffed Mr Brezhnev, who had sent a message on the hotline. But Mr Casper Weinberger, the powerful Defence Secretary, was a tough opponent of Israel's actions, and saw the danger of a full-scale Syrian-Israeli war.

The confusion in Washington was compounded by conflicting messages from Jerusalem, leaks to the press and the Administration's intense vexation with Begin. Haig, Habib and others shuttled back and forth to little effect as Haig later said. Begin was not going to let slip the opportunity to finish off the PLO just because of opposition in Washington.

In the midst of all this, Haig resigned, claiming that his position was being undercut by feuding and confusion. "The constant bugaboo of the Administration's foreign policy", he was left still to control operations, and by July 2 claimed that he had the breakthrough he was waiting for: agreement on the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and the setting up of a western peace-keeping force.

### Agencies say EEC effort too little too late

## Famine airlift to save 500,000

From Gill Lusk, Khartoum

A big airlift of EEC food and medical aid to the famine-devastated west of Sudan started yesterday, part of a desperate attempt to save at least some of the hundreds of thousands of Sudanese whom the United Nations and other agencies say will die of hunger no matter what steps are taken.

Supplies will be distributed by relief agencies including the Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, the Red Cross and the French Médecins sans Frontières. "About half a dying people are at risk of dying of starvation in the Darfur region," Mr Brian O'Neill, who is in charge of the EEC airlift said yesterday. "But some agencies say one million."

Planes will leave twice a day for the three main towns in Darfur: Nyala, el-Fasher and el-Geneina, close to the Chad border.

The first C130 Hercules has been supplied by the Belgian Airforce, and two West German C160 Transals are due today. Dates are being arranged for the Royal Air Force to take part, and aircraft are also expected from the Italian and French governments, which have already made individual flights.

Airlifts of supplies other than emergency medicines are much criticized by some aid agencies, which argue that the £2,800 an

hour cost of flying time could be better used to buy food and supply cheaper road transport.

"This kind of dramatic response is totally uncalled for," said one agency representative. "What is needed is food in large amounts, and you cannot carry that by plane."

The EEC says, however, that the airlift will provide about 20 per cent of the region's food — mainly dried skimmed milk powder and vegetable oil — as well as urgently needed sorghum and millet seeds for planting next month.

"It is an expensive way, but it will save a lot of people who would otherwise die," Mr O'Neill said. An emergency programme backed by the EEC to get the country's rail system working still has priority, he said, adding that airlift funds came mainly from the defence ministries of the countries concerned.

Many also object that the highly visible and much-publicized airlifts help to disguise road or rail delays that would not have mattered if donors had acted faster. They also give the impression of more happening than is the case, since planes can shift only 20 tons at once.

Major food donors, including the UN World Food Programme and the EEC have been

criticized for their delay in responding to the emergency. "We're a long-term development organization," the EEC head of mission, M Jean-Paul Jéssé, told The Times. "We're a bit clumsy for this type of operation."

Food is reaching Darfur at a rate of only 200 tons a day instead of the scheduled 1,000, according to one donor source. Most is still supplied by the US Agency for International Development, the government body initially praised for its rapid and efficient grain deliveries. But Usaid has now come in for growing criticism as cargoes have failed to reach the worst affected regions, Darfur and Kordofan, on time.

Originally critical of airlifts, the US is now showing interest in joining in. Libya has also joined, supplying four Russian Antonovs which have been sitting for days at Khartoum awaiting pilots and an organization into which they can be fitted. Since they can carry only 3-4 tons against the Hercules' 20, their purpose is not clear.

Tens of thousands of tons of cereal are expected to arrive at Port Sudan in coming weeks. But with rains making much of the country's network of dirt tracks impassable, for hundreds of thousands the help will arrive too late.

## Food aid for Ethiopia rots in Djibouti

Djibouti (Reuter) — Food aid for starving Ethiopians is piling up and rotting in Djibouti because neighbouring Ethiopia has failed to send enough railway wagons, railway sources said yesterday.

The daily train on the jointly run railway line to Addis Ababa was hauling up to 10 wagons of food aid instead of the normal 40 because Ethiopia was not

returning the wagons, the sources said. A huge backlog was piling up.

About 35,000 tonnes of food have been stored in Djibouti since March because of transport problems. Rain at the end of April damaged part of a consignment of 2,000 tonnes of food from the European Community.

Samples of the European

grain, which was stored in the open, were being sent to Paris for tests to see if it was fit for human consumption.

According to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia needs 100,000 tonnes of food aid a month. Most aid is sent by ship to the ports of Assab and Massawa, but Djibouti has also been used because of the rail link.

A contingent of 800 marines had landed in Beirut on August 25, 1982, where they joined French and Italian forces in supervising the evacuation of the PLO.

The French, who had pressed hardest for a role in Lebanon, were the first to arrive — and the last to leave 18 months later. The British, the smallest contingent, arrived last and left first.

President Reagan promised that the Marines would remain



Casualties being brought out of the wreckage after the October 1983 blast, which killed more than 200 Marines.

only 30 days, but after the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel and the massacres at the Palestinian camps in September, the Lebanese Government called for the speedy return of the peace-keeping forces, and the Marines were drawn into keeping warring factions apart.

A few months later, on April 18, Washington paid the bitter price: A lorry driven by a suicide bomber exploded at the American Embassy, killing 63 people.

The following October another exploded at the Marine base, demolishing the building and killing 219, with 75 wounded and 30 missing. A similar attack by Islamic fundamentalists killed 47 members of the French forces.

Fighting broke out again between Mr Weinberger and Mr George Shultz, Haig's successor. American ships were pounding Syrian positions in the Lebanese mountains. The choice as Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser,

admitted bluntly last weekend, was between staying in Lebanon and risking war with Syria or pulling out.

And so on February 7 1984 President Reagan ordered the Marines home. It was a bitter defeat for Mr Shultz, for American credibility in the region and, it seemed, for any future hopes of peace.

But ironically that very withdrawal has led Washington to turn from the costly Lebanese diversion back to the central issue of an overall Middle East settlement. And the chances for progress seem to have improved.

### Some hope despite the regrets

For Washington, Israel, Jordan and even the Palestinians are again looking at the Reagan plan. Launched in September 1982 when it seemed almost irrelevant because of the Lebanon crisis, that plan, with its careful compromises and balance of interests, is still the basis of American policy and is what King Hussein will now be discussing with President Reagan during his current visit.

Washington, while taking a tough stance and vowing never again to get caught between warring factions, is nevertheless cautiously hopeful. Relations with Israel have improved enormously since the departure of Mr Begin. Relations with the Arabs have been restored because of the growing pragmatism of Arab leaders and the realization by Saudi Arabia and conservative states of where their long-term interests lie. And the Russians have been unable to improve their weak position in the area.

The question now is how to coax both sides to sit down together and to find a formula acceptable to Israel to include non-PLO Palestinians. Few here underestimate the difficulties, and there is no real sense of urgency. Sorrier and wiser after Lebanon, the Americans are moving carefully and slowly.

As for Lebanon, the Administration can only shake its head in despair at the endless cycle of violence, asking how long the state it tried so hard to save from its own citizens can now survive.

## Moscow is kept on the sidelines

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Three years after President Brezhnev warned the United States not to use the crisis in Lebanon to intervene with American armed forces, and failed to follow up the threat, the Soviet Union remains politically on the sidelines in the Middle East.

But the Kremlin, now — four General Secretaries later — under the control of 54-year-old Mikhail Gorbachev, has taken comfort from American setbacks in the region, and from the fact that a Middle East settlement under American auspices seems as far away as ever.

The Soviet Union is continuing to press its proposal for an international conference on the Middle East involving Russia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Pravda said recently that America and Israel were still trying to impose their "hegemony" over Lebanon.

Commenting on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Pravda said the Israelis themselves would decide to whom to transfer "the liberated territory", favouring elements "obedient to the Israelis".

Tel Aviv hopes to use the sharp religious and political conflicts of southern Lebanon for its own interests. Pravda said, and had in any case arrogated to itself the right to return if necessary.

Russia has retained influence in the region through Syria, a Soviet ally.

On the other hand Syria remains a troublesome and costly client for Moscow, and has often acted in Lebanon without Soviet consent or even against Soviet wishes, according to Arab observers here. There are reports that President Assad recently asked some of Russia's several thousand "advisers" in Syria to leave.

Moscow is closely allied with the radical Arab states led by Syria — which it has a five-year-old friendship treaty — and Libya, but continues to watch with anxiety as moderate Arab states such as Jordan make

intricate moves towards a comprehensive settlement. The Russians, who denounce Camp David and its aftermath almost daily, were unsettled by King Husain's rapprochement with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Diplomats say the Kremlin's dilemma over the past three years has been the conflict between its desire to frustrate American ambitions in the region and its overriding need to avoid direct superpower confrontation. It has urged caution on Syria — much to President Assad's reported annoyance — and has sought to patch up internal divisions within the PLO while continuing to support Mr Yassir Arafat as the PLO leader.

The Soviet attitude to joint Jordanian-PLO moves over a planned United Nations-sponsored international conference remains ambiguous.

Analysts trace the current Soviet dilemma to June 1982, when Mr Brezhnev attacked "criminal genocide" in Lebanon and warned Mr Reagan not to send American troops to the area as part of a multinational force. Mr Brezhnev failed to react when Mr Reagan ignored this warning, but in September put forward a six-point peace plan — including a PLO-run Palestinian state — which remains the basis of Soviet policy.

After the Mr Brezhnev's death King Husain was one of the first foreign leaders to be received by Mr Andropov, the new leader, who warned moderate Arab states not to become involved in American settlement proposals. Under Mr Chernenko, in 1984, Mr Giscard d'Estaing was sent to Damascus to discuss both Lebanon and the Gulf war, but when President Assad came to Moscow in October Soviet-Syrian differences on both questions were so sharp that luncheon speeches by Mr Assad and Mr Chernenko were not published.

### Concluded

## Nicaragua claims Reagan planning more sanctions

Managua (Reuter) — The United States is preparing more economic sanctions to support its Nicaragua trade embargo, according to a Managua leader, and direct military intervention remains its "final option".

"The United States has [prepared] more economic measures against Nicaragua. One of them would be to ban [US] subsidiary companies from dealing with us. Another would be to declare us in default of our debt", the Señor Bayardo Arce, of the ruling Sandinista party's nine-man national directorate, said yesterday.

Nicaragua's foreign debt totals more than \$4.2 billion (about £3.4 billion), roughly a third owed to US banks.

Señor Arce said the embargo formed part of US policy which could lead to direct intervention to oust the leftist Sandinistas. "It is Reagan's ultimate option", he said.

President Reagan announced the embargo on May 1, saying that the Nicaragua Government constituted an "unusual and extraordinary threat to the

national and foreign policy of the United States".

It included, however, no ban on subsidiaries of US firms in third countries from selling their products to Nicaragua.

GENEVA: Most delegates in the 90-nation council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which yesterday met to consider Nicaragua's complaint against the embargo, disagreed with the US delegate, Mr Peter Murphy, that it was justified by national security reasons.

He said GATT was not the forum for debating political and security issues. "GATT is a trade organization, and has no competence to make judgments on such matters."

Señor Orlando Solórzano, Nicaraguan vice-minister for External Trade, said the US was "undermining our right to exist as a sovereign country", while the EEC and the Nordic countries stressed caution and discretion in applying any such sanctions measures.

## Greek Communists call for Socialist aid

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Communists proposed last night a government alliance with the Socialists after next Sunday's general election to guarantee "genuine change" in Greece.

Mr Harilaos Florakis, Secretary-General of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece (KKE) called for the establishment of "a democratic government, relying on progressive forces co-operating on an equal footing, and... a common programme". He criticized the Socialists for failing to bring about real change, after four years in power.

The ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, is seeking a second term by luring Communist voters with the warning that unless they support Pasok there is danger of a rightist comeback.

Mr Florakis said the "unfair" voting system favoured big parties. He denied that the KKE would "subsidize" the Socialists with votes to secure victory in what appears to be a close race with the conservative New Democracy Party.

## UN chief at Cuba's Youth Isle

Havana (Reuter) — The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, on the second day of his visit to Cuba, flew yesterday to the Isle of Youth where some 10,000 students from developing countries attend college.

Official sources said they expected he would be joined by Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, on the small island, which foreign critics have described as an indoctrination centre.

Señor de Cuellar was due to tour the "internationalist" colleges, where youngsters mainly from poor African countries receive free education, and then lunch with Dr Castro before returning to Havana.

The two men talked for about four hours on Tuesday night, touching on the problems of southern Africa and Angola, where Cuba has some 25,000 troops stationed, and Central America, official sources said.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar said that he will try to persuade the US and Nicaragua to resume direct talks in Mexico when he returns from his brief Caribbean tour next week.

Diplomats said his visit here was recognition of the fact that no overall peace in the region can be obtained without consulting Cuba, which supports leftist Nicaragua with several thousand Cuban workers and military advisers.

There will be little time for in-depth talks as, on his return from the Isle of Youth, Señor Pérez de Cuellar is due to tour Old Havana, visit the UN offices here and then attend a performance of the Cuban National Ballet.

Cuban sources said Dr Castro would probably take his guest to one of his country retreats today for a full day of private discussions.

## Currency crackdown by sagging Guinea

From Richard Everett Conakry

Guinea has banned residents from holding foreign currency in a move to stop currency trafficking and to limit a black market that accounts for 80 per cent of the country's commercial activity.

Guineans and foreigners must deposit funds in one of two special banks and may only use the money abroad. Guinea is getting ready to undertake the difficult reforms necessary to salvage its sagging economy.

A senior official said the Civil Service may be cut by up to 70 per cent in the next few years to streamline the overstuffed and inefficient administration. The official, who works in the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Civil Service and asked not to be identified, said the Civil Service, which numbers about 80,000 employees, is to be reduced to around 25,000 by the end of 1987.

Officials are reluctant to discuss such figures publicly, as they reflect the draconian measures necessary to reform the administrative and economic systems inherited from the previous government.

Just over a year ago, a group of Army colonels took over the country in a bloodless coup one week after the death of President Sekou Touré. In the following heart surgery, the soldiers promised to restore human rights, which were ignored during the bloody and repressive Sekou Touré regime, and to liberalize the economy, which is in ruins after 26 years of highly-centralized planning characterized by corruption, incompetence and nepotism.

Human rights were quickly restored and earlier this month the Government said it would release from prison 31 people connected with the former regime.



President Conté: Gradual approach to reforms.

However, no big steps have been taken to alleviate the economic problems. The International Monetary Fund has called for large cuts in the Civil Service, privatization of many of the 70 or so state-owned industries, and a devaluation of up to 600 or 700 per cent of the country's inconvertible currency, the syli.

The Government has agreed in principle to the measures, but in return, has demanded "support measures", such as standby loans. It has yet to indicate a timetable for implementing the reforms.

In a speech marking the first anniversary of the coup, President Lansana Conté said the reforms were necessary but needed to be implemented gradually in conjunction with efforts to promote local and international private investment. Otherwise the measures "would have a destabilizing effect on our country", particularly in urban areas like Conakry.

President Conté strengthened his position in December in a Cabinet reshuffle that scrapped the post of Prime Minister and reduced the size of the Cabinet and the ruling Military Council for National Redress.

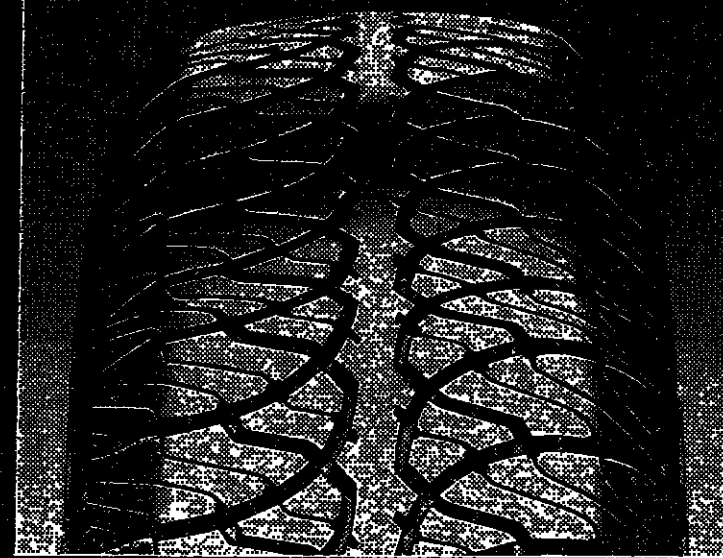


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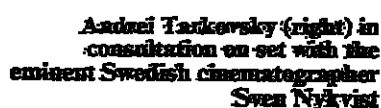
For the confidence that comes from control in the wet... it's the GT.

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# GOODYEAR



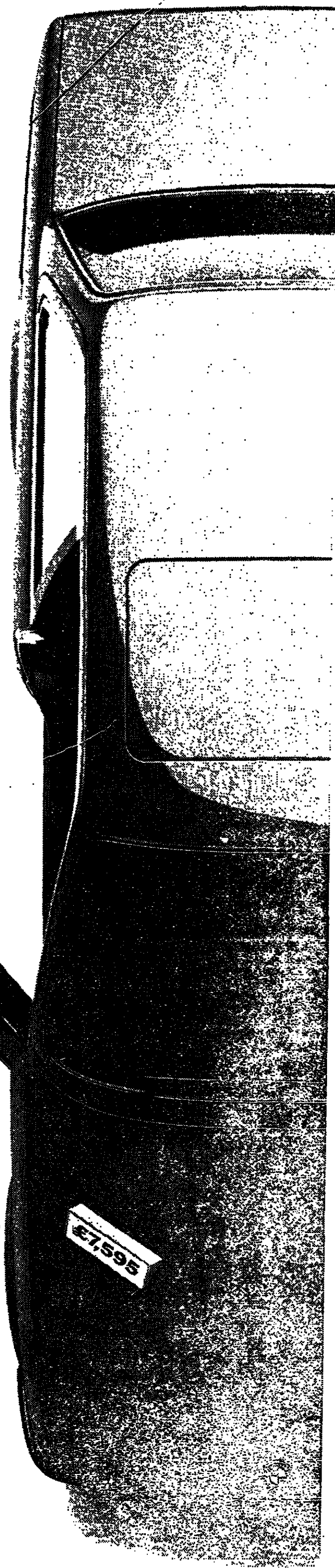
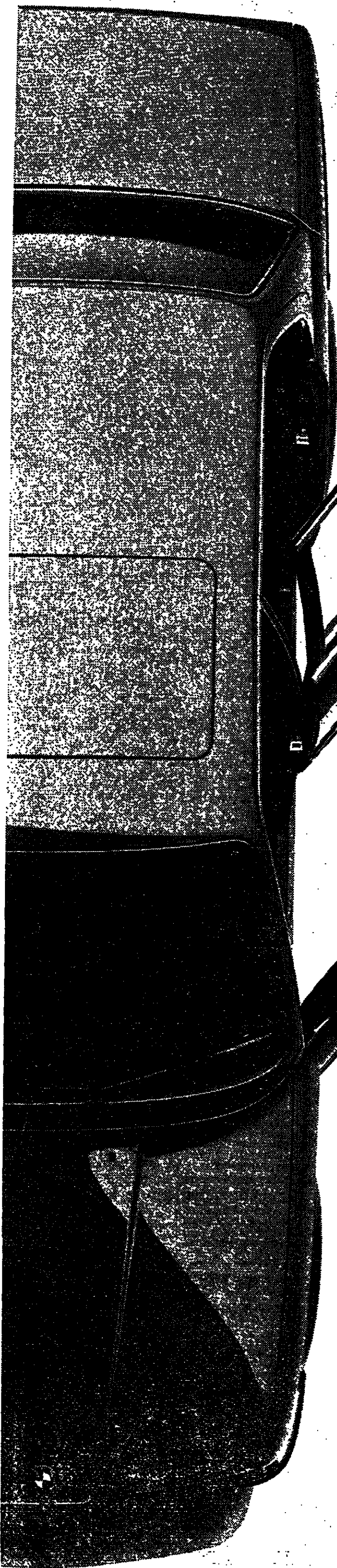
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According to another study, the 316 loses value at a rate of 7.07 pence per mile. A typical mass produced car loses its value at 9.37 pence per mile.

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## SPECTRUM

## The invisible policemen

To the Special Branch, all publicity is bad publicity. Last week the men and women who operate in a sometimes shadowy world remained diplomatically silent when a House of Commons select committee investigating their methods announced its findings. The majority report, which said there was no cause for public concern, was condemned by the Labour leadership as "a complete cop-out". And a minority report called for an independent commission of inquiry into Special Branch activities.

Two years ago one of the Special Branch's most significant anniversaries was marked by a special dinner. Senior ministers and politicians were among the guests, but the evening generated little if any press coverage. Scotland Yard's Special Branch was happy to celebrate its 100th birthday quietly.

This oldest and largest specialist CID team in the Metropolitan Police, or any other mainland force, is not unlike *Alice in Wonderland's* Cheshire Cat. Sometimes you see it. Sometimes you don't. And when you can't see it you wonder where it is and what it is doing.

The public persona is represented by those well-groomed, restless men who hover behind Mrs Thatcher during television interviews outside Number 10. Each is a personal protection officer. In the words of one former prime minister: "He's the man who shoots the man who shoots me".

The Branch is also on public

## The Times Profile: The Special Branch

view at Heathrow Airport in a less glamorous role monitoring passengers. Officers stand discreetly near immigration officers as passports are scrutinized, checking movements against a Port Suspect Book covering a miscellany of individuals.

About 73 officers are involved in airport or port functions, which include a national unit to expedite orders under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Another 67 are engaged in protection duties. The most recent figures for Branch manpower put its strength at 379 officers. Where are the rest?

Many are undoubtedly following in the footsteps of the original handful of officers formed in 1883 as the Special Irish Branch to combat Fenian attacks. The Branch has retained a specific role in tackling Irish terrorism throughout mainland Britain ever since - and also combats international terrorism within London.

Others are fishing in the often murky waters of subversion or sabotage. When the Fenians were defeated in 1888 the "Irish" was dropped from the title and there was a suggestion "political" might be added instead. Cautious counsels prevailed, although critics maintain that the Branch has become a political police in all but name.

Certainly it has spread its attentions wide. In 1905 Detective Constable Herbert Finch, fluent in Russian and German, hid in a cupboard to eavesdrop on Lenin and 20 comrades in North London at the start of a fascination with the Communist Party which has never ceased. In the 1930s Branch officers reported to the Home Office on the activities of Sir

Oswald Mosley and his followers after infiltrating the British Union of Fascists. A unit of officers now follows the fortunes of the National Front and splinter groups.

This morning Branch cars, not normally traceable on the registration computer at Swansea, could be monitoring an Eastern bloc diplomat trying to travel unnoticed beyond the permitted radius around London. A report might be on its way to the Director of Public Prosecutions at the start of an espionage case. It is the Branch, not MI5, who make arrests or prepare cases for trial.

There will also be a small group of young officers finding their feet in the strange world that centres on the 18th and 19th floors of the Yard. They are this year's intake to the Branch, recruited several months ago and working their way through a probationary first year. They were culled from candidates recommended by senior officers all over London following a circular sent out by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Colin Hewitt, who heads the Branch. No other active detective team has such a high-ranking officer in command.

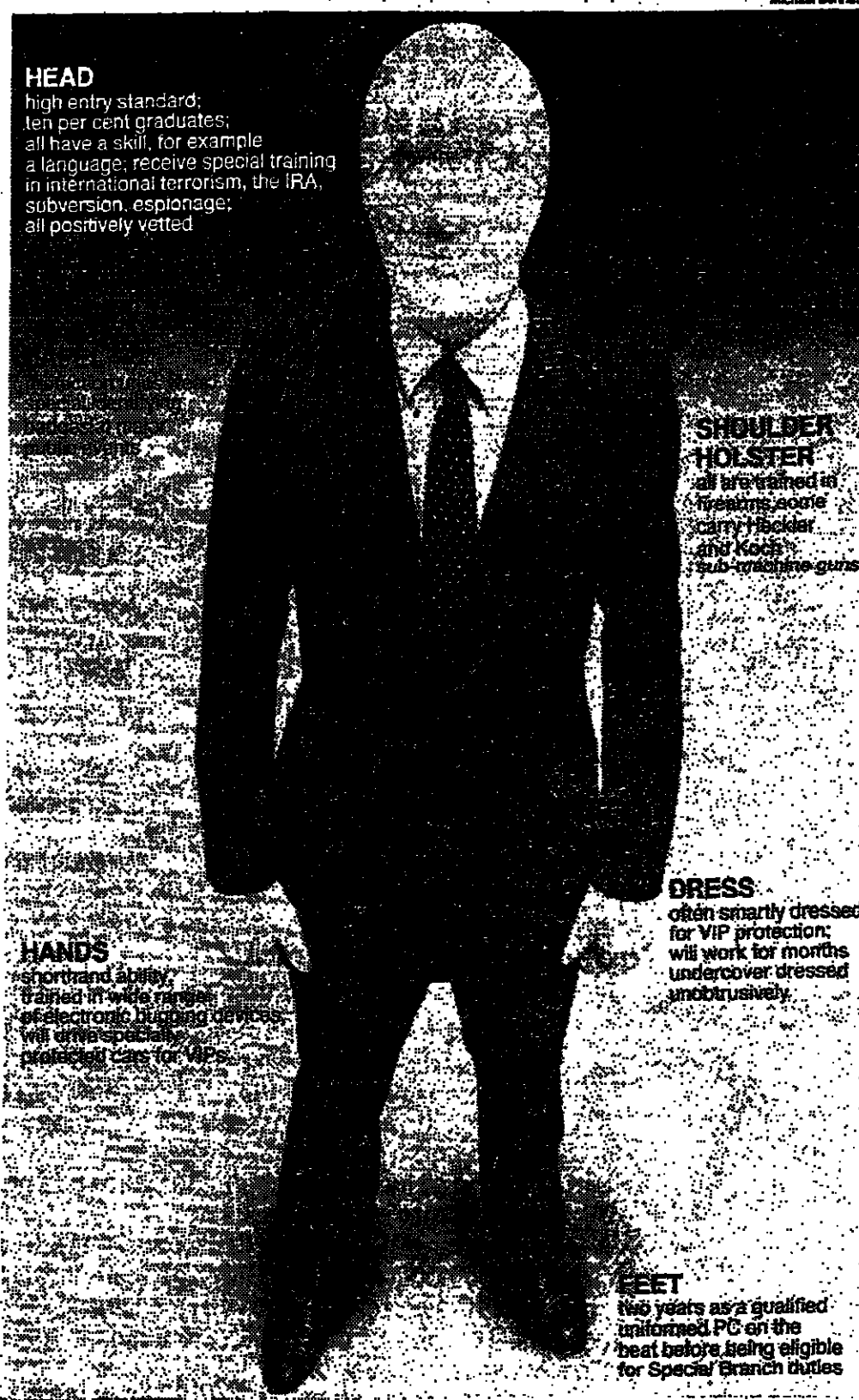
A ideal candidate would be 23 to 25, a uniformed constable with two years' experience as a qualified officer. Mature and able, he would also need a reasonable level of literacy and political "awareness".

Literacy is regarded as a prerequisite for a job where a constant flow of reports is involved. Political sensitivity is needed to assess the significance of events or incidents. A particular skill such as a language or shorthand is also considered valuable.

Candidates must be prepared to work at Heathrow at some time in their career and accept firearms training since protection duties are a large commitment for the department. The Branch guards the Prime Minister, former premiers, key ministers and all foreign ministers and heads of state or government visiting Britain.

Applicants are positively vetted by a Home Office unit and face a written examination plus interview. The examination tests general knowledge - to the standard of a quality newspaper reader - vocabulary and comprehension.

One recent exam paper, comprising 20 sections, asked the meaning of initials such as WHO and COBSE; what sport is played at the Orange Bowl; what was Eric Hest noted for; the connection between a series of words including "argent" and "gules" and the correct meaning of turpitude.



HEAD

high entry standard: ten per cent graduates; all have a skill, for example a language, receive special training in international terrorism, the IRA, subversion, espionage; all positively vetted

SHOULDER HOLSTER

all are trained in handling some carry-flicker and Mace sub-machine guns

DRESS

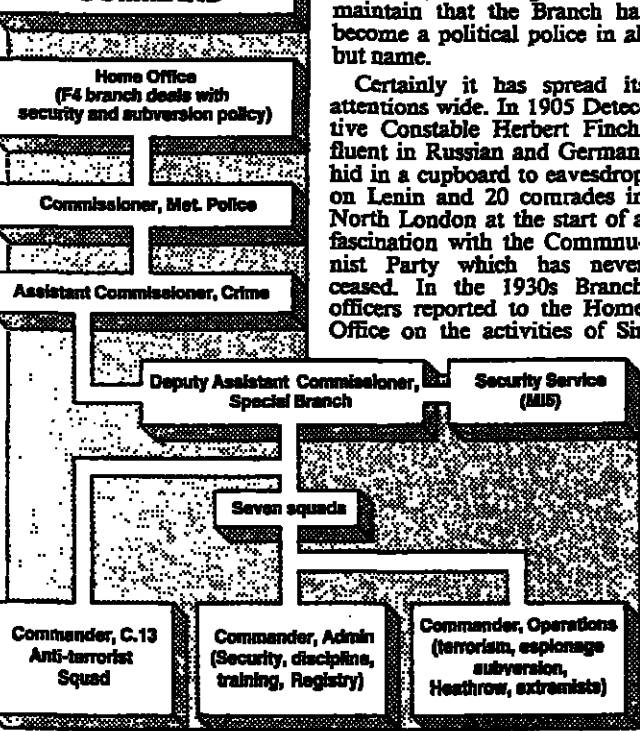
often smartly dressed for VIP protection; will work for months undercover dressed unobtrusively

FEET

two years as a qualified uniformed PC on the beat before being eligible for Special Branch duties

Man in a pinstripe: the skills of the Special Branch

## THE CHAIN OF COMMAND



## WE'RE BRINGING MORE OF THE WORLD CLOSER TO MANCHESTER



In 1978, Manchester was designated a Category A Gateway airport.

Every year since then, we've extended our global services at a rate which has never been less than impressive.

And sometimes spectacular.

Take 1988 for example.

This year, we'll be flying to fourteen new scheduled destinations.

To New York, 3 times weekly, direct... To Tel Aviv... To Geneva, Malta and Oslo... and, later in the year, to Bahrain and Hong Kong. To name but seven.

So that by the end of 1988, Manchester International Airport will be operating direct scheduled services to fifty-three destinations in Britain and world-wide.

But that's by no means the end of the story.

In addition to the fifty-three Scheduled destinations, Manchester has direct links to seventy three other destinations on charter routes, making a total of one hundred and twenty-six centres served direct from Manchester.

And of course, every other major airport in the world may be reached from Manchester by connecting services.

In providing these world-wide links, Manchester International is doing no more - and no less - than is demanded by its planned and natural role as a major international gateway airport, at the focus of global routes converging on northern Britain. Even now, Manchester International Airport handles more passengers than many European capitals such as Brussels, Lisbon and Vienna.

Not surprisingly, our ever-growing list of destinations is attracting an ever-growing number of passengers. Over six million a year now and by 1990 we expect 8½ million. Then as now, travellers will continue to enjoy Britain's best and smoothest transition from motorways to airways. Their send-off and welcome home will still be efficient and speedy, but friendly and relaxed. And above all, easy.

That's our kind of airport. Ready now for the 1990s. Planned with the realism and meticulous research that for the last decade has determined our place in world aviation as Britain's better gateway for central and northern Britain.

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

*Britain's better gateway*

Manchester International Airport, Manchester M22 5PA, Telephone: 061-498-3000, Telex: 65545Z

150-150

## Seeds of success in Japan

One out of every seven foreign companies which attempts to trade in Japan eventually pulls out according to Japanese government statistics. Many more are deflected by trade barriers and difficulties of culture and language.

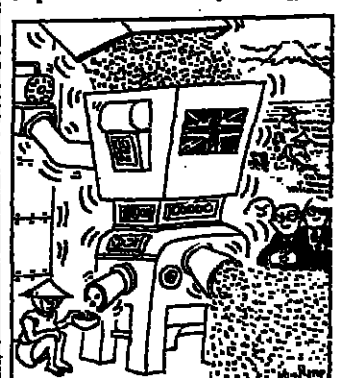
The Japan External Trade Organization, dedicated to encouraging foreign involvement in the country, says there is no such thing as a quick return. Success means having between five and 10 per cent of a particular market, suggests JETRO and few companies achieve it in less than three years.

The attempt by the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, to counter the country's huge trade surplus by persuading each consumer to buy \$100 worth of foreign goods illustrates the problem. The Japanese remain adamantly patriotic.

According to a poll this week in the prestigious national daily, *Asahi Shimbun*, four out of five people could not think of any foreign goods they wanted. Two-thirds had not purchased any imports since April and 75 per cent would prefer to buy domestic products anyway.

It is one ballgame for multinationals like Coca-Cola and Rank Xerox. It is another for smaller fry like Gimson's Sotex, which make sorting machines for agricultural produce from peas to peanuts at Bow, in London's East End.

In the 1940s, they produced a sorter for their gardening seeds business. They went into the Japanese market 23 years ago.



Their machinery colour sorts materials down to the size of sesame seeds by measuring reflected light electrically. Off-colour materials are pneumatically ejected. Small seeds are sorted at 1,000 per second.

Persuading the Japanese on the need to sort their high quality rice was difficult. According to Herbert Fraenkel, technical adviser at Sotex: "Rice prices were government-controlled so there was little incentive for rice producers to bring in sorting. Towards the end of the 1960s a semi-free market in rice was established and that gave us a real opportunity."

There was then no Japanese rival so Sotex had a clear field. They also wisely went to the Marubeni Corporation, one of the half dozen largest trading houses, to handle sales.

Such trading houses are not cheap when it comes to their slice of the selling price. But Sotex had no problems with import documentation, port clearances and the like.

Sotex has between five and 10 per cent of the Japanese market, according to marketing director Anthony Jones. It is still the only foreign importer of such machinery and has adopted the tactics with which the Japanese fight in foreign markets. Production costs in Britain are lower than in Japan which helps. But the company's profit margins in Japan have been pared sharply to remain competitive.

The determination has to be repeatedly demonstrated. To keep agents motivated Sotex mount regular visits. This year Jones and managing director Bill Bainbridge have each been to Japan and a technical adviser has spent three weeks in the country. There are plans to expand beyond the rice market.

Jones says: "We have been successful because we have determinedly given the market what it wants, listening to what our agents have to say and to the end-users." But he sees no glimmer of change to ease the lot of other British importers.

Derek Harris

## Animal rights: rules do apply

## TALKBACK

From Sir Andrew Huxley, President, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1.

In your second article on animal rights (May 22) you make statements about the present regulations governing experiments on living animals which, though factually correct, are highly misleading through their omissions.

You state correctly that "Certificate A allows an experiment without anaesthesia" but omit to say that such certificates are never granted for operative procedures more severe than are normally performed without anaesthesia on humans.

You state correctly that an animal must be painlessly killed forthwith if it is suffering pain which is severe or is likely to endure and if the main result of the experiment has been attained, but omit to mention that if the pain is severe and likely to endure, the animal must be killed painlessly forthwith, whether or not the main result of the experiment has been attained.

Through these omissions you give a totally false impression of the severity of procedures that are permitted in Britain.

These restrictions do not of course prevent all pain and distress in experimental animals but such suffering is far outweighed by the reduction of suffering achieved through the advances in medical (and veterinary) practice which result.

Your account of the regulations proposed in the recent White Paper is also highly misleading since you imply that

all the restrictions you mention are new. In fact, most of them have been in operation for many years.

The new Act will be a great advance and the proposals are welcomed by almost all of those who carry out these experiments and, on the animals' protection side, by all except the extremists. But this is no excuse for telling your readers that the present regulation of animal experiments is much less strict than it is in fact the case.

## No dead monkeys found at break-in

From Professor Sir Geoffrey Slaney, KBE, President, The Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2.

Your article on the animal rights movement states that during their break-in at the College research centre in Kent last August, members of the South East Animal Liberation League (SEALL) "found Mone, two dead monkeys and others who had broken their arms trying to reach water trays outside their cages. SEALL left the animals behind because it is now policy not to 'liberate' animals but to concentrate on collecting evidence - film, photographs and documents."

For the record, this statement is not true because: 1. Although SEALL members (who have not identified themselves) did £15,000 worth of damage and stole documents and other records which have not been returned, they did not enter the monkey house.

2. As was clearly established in the evidence given by both sides in the case brought against us by the British Union, for the

Abolition of Vivisection at Bromley Magistrates Court, SEALL members found no dead or injured monkeys and all the water-bottles are positioned inside the cages. What they found - and stole - were notes and health records made over a lengthy period by members of staff whose work is to care for the animals; notes and records similar to those that would be made on individual human patients in any hospital.

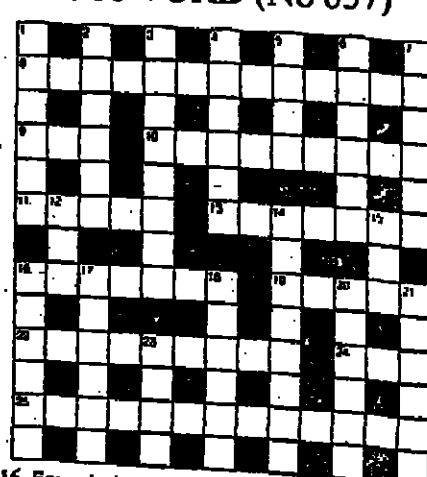
3. If they had entered the house where over 200 macaque monkeys were kept, SEALL members would have found all the monkeys alive, with sound limbs, plenty of water in their cages and generally well cared for.

Stewart Tendler

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 657)

ACROSS  
8 Vivian (4,2,3,4)  
9 Regret (3)  
10 Ensure (9)  
11 Recurring image (5)  
12 Impartial (7)  
16 Memory loss (7)  
19 Use carelessly (5)  
22 Of movement (9)  
24 High ball (3)  
25 Complete change (13)

DOWN  
1 Small flower (6)  
2 Stick (6)  
3 Conference (8)  
4 Achieve (6)  
5 Second Greek letter (4)  
6 Speak jokingly (6)  
7 Took place (6)  
12 Murnur (3)  
14 Not desiring (8)  
15 Towards stern (3)



SOLUTION TO No 656

ACROSS: 1 Caries 2 Topple 7 Rich 8 Entrench 9 Departing 13 Sew 16 Incommunicado 17 Due 19 Table Bay 24 Obliging 25 Mill  
DOWN: 1 Cart 2 Recherche 3 Smeat 4 Tithe 5 Poet 6 Lycee 10 Admin 11 Thrust 12 Drive 13 Shamanism 14 Wool 15 Find 18 Uzbek 20 Amity 21 Lagos 22 Firm 23 Plan



BOOKS

# George Too Shaw to be modest, too clever by three-quarters

James Fenton reviews the letters of the imp of Anglo-Irish intellectuals who kept his wit and his temper

BERNARD SHAW  
Collected Letters 1911-1925  
Edited by Dan H. Laurence  
Macmillan, £25

The progress of this edition has been steady. The first volume appeared in 1965, the second in 1972. These are now reissued at the same price as the volume under review, so that for £75 you can purchase 2,700 pages of a great correspondence, and still not have the lot. For a start, Dan H. Laurence has selected and trimmed the material, so that as far as I can see very little space is wasted. Everything here will be of interest to somebody, although very different somebody are being catered for. The student of theatrical history and practice is not necessarily the same person as the historian of the Irish question, let alone the Fabian freak. And of course there remains another quarter century to be covered. The notes are full enough to help the average reader over the main points; but the editor has held back from a really full annotation, which would have involved the felling of Shaw as more of a text as a writer, with spelling mistakes and eccentricities of style untampered with. For the scholar, the result is reliable, and for the punter - fun. (Four illustrations are missing from my copy, but I'm not complaining.)

The drawback, when it comes to admiring Shaw, is that the old man did so much of the admiring on his own behalf. He does go on, like a child at the age when he thinks his navel to be the most admirable achievement in creation. Still, just as such a child is eminently able to communicate this belief to a roomful of adults, so Shaw can involve us in an appreciation of his genius. The editor reminds us in the previous volume that it was Jung who thought of Shaw as more of a child than a sage. Shaw says here that Irishmen grow into adults, whereas the English remain children, which is why it is intolerable for the Irish to be governed by the English. But the fact is that the question who is a child and who an adult cannot be very easily settled.

Only an adult could write the kind of letters of condolence penned here - discreet, firmly

expressed, and without any wallowing. Only an adult could have attempted to advise a friend's wife so clearly that her marriage having become so painful, it might be the best thing to end it at once. The Shaw who emerges from the plays may be narcissistic to the point of exasperation, but the Shaw of the letters has a highly tuned sense of who, his correspondents are and how they might be suffering. He is mature too in his attitude to money, which he can talk about without circumlocution. Asked by the Hearst organization to stay in London to cover the coronation, Shaw, who was planning to escape the whole thing, tells Hearst to name his fee "roundly, in millions of dollars". He knew his value; and he knew the value of poverty.

On the other hand, Shaw seems immature when it comes to his own affairs of the heart. The letters to Mrs Patrick Campbell, included in this volume are definitely narcissistic. Shaw may have been wounded at not getting what he wanted, but the question very much arises what it was he did want. His own wife had been 40 at the time of their marriage, and had a horror of breeding (as he calmly informs a biographer), and so all that kind of thing had been out of the question. Yet he does not seem to have turned to Mrs Pat in the hope of a sexual fling. Rather it was a matter of seeing himself as an infatuated lover in the grand style. When Mrs Pat turns her attention to George

Conwallis-West, Shaw behaves very well. To wit, really. Suspiciously little jealousy on view. So we learn that one can be mature about some things and not about others. About the outbreak of the Great War, which dominates the first part of this volume, Shaw writes with real anger and understanding of the meaning of mass slaughter, and the editor calls his stance the most courageous of his life. He maintains contact with a German friend, to whom he writes in a friendly and earnest manner, conscious of the international significance of his published views. Anti-Prussian he may be, but he is quite innocent of the kind of anti-Germanism that infected his contemporaries. He absolutely refused to throw reason and humanity overboard in the pursuit of war aims. Nor does he court martyrdom in his relations with the public in England - indeed he continually emphasizes the respect with which his attacks on the Government are heard.

That horrified sense of the cataclysm being willed and somehow enjoyed among certain classes has its classic expression in *Heartbreak House*, at the end of which the Zeppelin is welcomed with excitement. "What a glorious experience," says Mrs Henshawe. "I hope they'll come again tomorrow night." It is interesting to see that this fatal attraction to catastrophe was observed by Shaw not in others but in himself.

I went to see the wreck (of the Zeppelin) on my motor-bicycle. The police were in great feather, as there is a strict cordon, which means that you can't get in without paying. The charges are not excessive, at least for I could not get an impression by a shilling. Corpses are extra, no doubt, but I did not intrude on the last sleep of the brave. What is hardly credible, but true, is that the sound of the

Zepp's engines was so fine, and its voyage through the stars so enchanting, that I positively caught myself hoping next night that there would be another raid. I cried out to the crew to throw the Zepp full like a burning newspaper, with its human contents roasting for some minutes (it was frightfully slow) I went to bed and was comfortably asleep in ten minutes. One is so pleased to have seen the show that the destruction of a dozen people or so in hideous terror and torment does not count. "I didn't half cheer, I tell you," said a dandy at the wreck. Pretty lot of animals we are.

In such passages we see the mature writer facing the childish response in himself. It takes honesty and it takes courage; but this insight is merely thrown in at the end of a letter to the Webbs explaining why Shaw has resigned from the *New Statesman*.

The question as to whether Shaw was writing for his contemporaries or for posterity may be easily settled. It is unpleasant to read someone whose relationship to posterity is fictive and unacknowledged, so that an intimate communication has a way of looking over the recipient's shoulder. In some of the letters, for instance those to Maxine Gordon, it is obvious that Shaw is a public figure addressing another public figure in public. But since the sense of his own genius does not seem to abandon him it is clear that he expected all his correspondence to be eventually perused. But there is nothing furtive about this. Shaw takes it for granted. He is not like the man who looks over your shoulder at a party, because he really does not expect anyone more interesting than himself to arrive at the party. So this allows him to concentrate perfectly adequately on anyone he is addressing.

He has a genuine good temper. Even when he is remonstrating or complaining about some bad treatment, he manages a frankness and wit which is most persuasive. He has grievances, but not secret ones. He is quite remarkably unbiting.



## He still bestrides Downing Street

John Selwyn Gummer

GLADSTONE, POLITICS AND RELIGION  
Edited by Peter J. Jagger  
Macmillan, £15

Ours is not an age that welcomes a colossus. We should be more interested in calculating the opportunity cost of its construction than marvelling at its height or measuring the span. We have a determination to bring things down to size - by which we usually mean a size sufficiently small not to constitute a challenge. It is therefore a refreshing characteristic of these lectures on Gladstone that they all manifest a plain old fashioned wonder at the sheer immensity of their subject.

Ten lectures - each working on some small part of Gladstone's life at work, and all given at St Deiniol's - the library he founded and the nation endowed as a memorial to him. They pick out fascinating aspects of the man, his relationship with Palmerston, his contribution to the Liberalism, his understanding of ecclesiastical authority, Midlothian in retrospect - they leave us longing for the whole perspective - the massive context. They send us scurrying back to Morley's *Life* or on to the *Diaries*. Perhaps even more they assert the need for a new Morley without his restrictions, and perhaps with our longer view. Certainly this collection makes even more clear the truth of Lord Rosebery's remark that a limited liability company would be necessary to write a biography of Gladstone, and to write a history of his religious opinions alone would need a more detailed sympathy than any one man could supply.

Nevertheless, these 11 have done much to remind us of the breadth of a man who dominated English politics for so long. He had an intensity of spirit which all of these disparate studies reveal. It arose from his deep belief of his need to justify his every waking hour before God. So his diary was his account-book of time. He would have understood Margaret Thatcher's enthusiasm for work and her inability

to waste time. He would not have understood the single-mindedness of a modern Prime Minister's total absorption in politics. This reader of Dante, librarian of St Deiniol's, pamphleteer, and moral reformer, found time to worship, to pray, and above all to read.

To every activity he brought the same intensity. He did nothing by halves. His major speeches were worked over laboriously until they were perfect. He mastered Dante in the original, and read voraciously to widen his understanding of Dante's world. He even designed bookcases to meet his exacting standards as a librarian - in all things he was meticulous.

Yet it was not the detailed accuracy of the pedant. It was the mastery of a man driven by the knowledge that he had to account for his time to a God who demanded perfection. That intensity of purpose forces through every aspect of Gladstone's life. It gave the edge to his controversial writing and speaking.

Of course we lesser men can see when Gladstone seems to deceive himself. We can pick out the accidents which later he would weave into his grand design. Yet we cannot honestly reduce the stature of the Grand Old Man. He fitted his century as he would no other, but his principles of foreign policy and his economic probity are real forces in politics today - if not notably in the modern Liberal Party. As for his views on the Church of England - Gladstone those should be living at this hour.

## The end of the Gnostic Odyssey

FICTION  
Hugh Barnes

QUINX  
Or The Ripper's Tale  
By Lawrence Durrell  
Faber, £8.95

THE UNBELONGING  
By Joan Riley  
The Women's Press, £7.95, paperback, £2.95

THE BATTLE OF POLLOCKS CROSSING  
By J. L. Carr  
Viking, £8.95

The transmigration of souls is a grand enough theme for any novel, possibly the grandest of them all. Appropriately in *Quinx*, which completes his *Avignon* "quintet", Lawrence Durrell administers the last rites. His human ship of fools enters the home strait. As in its precursor, *Monsieur*, passage begins with a journey over land, by rail, into the green country of Provence.

The war is over. Von Esslin, erstwhile commandant of Avignon, succumbs to cyprian blindness in a nursing-home; Smirgel awaits trial on charges of collaboration; and civilians are left to old pursuits. Among them Lord Galen resumes his Arthurian quest for the treasure of the Templars, a timeless and circular odyssey like the sequence itself. If familiar characters of motifs recur, a sense of familiarity is absent. The mood has changed utterly since *Sebastian*. Avignon, City of the Pops, remains "rose of all the world", but the image now appears to be deceitful, evoking sickness as well as beauty.

Durrell's heroes, his journey-men and women, are illusive as ever, wavering between material and gnostic consolation. But an additional hopelessness (belonging to the nuclear age perhaps) has climbed aboard. *The Narrowschiff* is relaunching as "the doomboat of our culture", in which the living merge with spectres and humankind is haunted by extinction. Sutcliffe recovers from the "pretty mystery" of a death cooked up for him in *Monsieur*, reproachful and querulous. And Blanford, his author - rhetorical body to Sutcliffe's soul - is no longer able to exercise authority.

As the saga disappears after

various myths and chimeras, the scene shifts from Constance's beloved Tu Duc, with its Viennese associations, to Galen's Provencal mansion. Gypsy invaders lay waste the region, gathering for the May festival. Galen's clerk, Quatre-fages, and Constance's lover, Alfred, are present only as shadows in the carnival, but Durrell reserves the unlikely assistance of Sirgel. The "double-spy" offers him the map that will unearth the Templars' vault, in exchange for his acquittal.

*Quinx* rewards a certain perseverance and enthusiasm. But its enjoyments are troublesome. Durrell concludes his *roman-gigogne* with his detachment unimpaired, and there is the inevitable piling of fingerprints beyond or above. He fails at last to win us over to the side

of seriousness. The writing is assured throughout and aphoristic, if a little excruciating at times. There are also good jokes (Constance recalling Freud: "Faustology begins at home"). Durrell, of course, is his own worst critic - much of *Quinx* reads like a seminar - but in the figure of Aubrey Blanford he has produced a wonderful autodidactic whose obsessions with the five-skanda novel are his own: "Alas, it had not come off. The idea, like the reality, had been too gnostic and would, in the reality also, fail." The sublime airs are also his.

The heroine of Joan Riley's first novel sets out on a sentimental journey of sorts. After her mother's death, Hyacinth was brought to Leicester from her home in Jamaica which she returns to each night in dreams. Her father and her step-family offer shelter but not affection.

*The Unbelonging* is a study of friendliness in a hostile country. In it Riley describes "the threats and madness of England" as they are experienced by those on the outside. The only black girl in her year at school, Hyacinth is subjected to violence and playground whispers of "Kill the nigger". At home her father's attitude is racist, incestuous and unapproachable, but illuminated by her reading of *Cider with Rosie*.

If Riley's account of puberal angst and the chauvinism of men suffers from a dim

predictability, it is no less harrowing for that. Later on Hyacinth emerges from her father's house and wins a place at university. In the hall of residence she meets Perle, another exile from Jamaica, who challenges her happy thoughts of home, and Charles, the first man not to assault her and the first to encourage her pride. *The Unbelonging* is a small book but not a slight one. Riley writes economically and with a fine ear for arguments: only "unclouded minds" see "unclouded visions" and then "only in a land of their own".

*The Battle of Pollocks Crossing* recalls the Wild West of 1929. Wall Street is crashing, and Wayne and Eastwood are still no more than cash registers in a movie mogul's eye. Meanwhile, as they say, a Bradford schoolteacher is taking part in a cultural exchange organized by the Anglo-American Goodwill League. George Gidner is posted to Palisades High School in the heart of South Dakota on a year's sabbatical.

At first he luxuriates in the continent's intensity and his innocence abroad. George's early conviction that "it would be different out there" life would have a primitive purity" survives his journey but unhappily not his arrival or his settling in. The frontier proves vacuous and remote, like its morals or *Readers Digest*. George incurs his employers' wrath for raking dirt in a cultural exchange program. The local bank is bankrupted and a posse runs its officials to ground. Pollocks Crossing erupts with bullets and bombs, leaving George and us to wonder at his time of heroes or "lost year in life".

## Tsars get in your eyes

Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd

ELIZABETH AND ALEXANDRA  
By Antony Lambton  
Quartet, £10.95

One of the mysteries about Lord Mountbatten upon which Philip Ziegler's admirable biography did not shed any light was why the ardent royal genealogist spent so much time and money trying to establish the identity of the late Anna Anderson could have been his cousin, the Grand Duchess Anastasia. As Antony Lambton points out in one of the appendices to this riveting book about the last Empress of Russia and sister, Mountbatten also sought to perpetuate as a "habit of trust" the saga of what happened to the corpse of his Aunt Ella (Elizabeth, wife of the vicious Grand Duke Serge), now venerated on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem. The story of how a loyalist priest rescued her remains from the bottom of a mine shaft and transported them a few thousand miles in heavy going to Peking, where the body was found to be uncorrupted, is dismissed as a sickly myth based on the vague child-hood gossip of the overgrown schoolboy and vulgar practical joker, Prince Christopher of Greece (another of Prince Philip's uncles).

In coming up with his own version of the fall of the Imperial House of Russia (he says "Romanov"), the author (he says "Lord Lambton", I say "Mr Lambton"), let's call the whole thing off) succeeds triumphantly in making us see why the Grand Duchess Serge should indeed be venerated, while furnishing her with a horrifyingly plausible

alternative fate. As this is a novel (hyped by the dizzy young ladies of Quartet as a "magnificent blending of fact and fiction") I shall not, contrary to the deplorable modern habit, reveal the author's denouement.

A snag of reviewing a book of this sort is that if you feel inclined to pick nits, you are reminded it is a work of fiction. If you question something as being unlikely, you are told it really happened. Thus, though the silted historical groundswell inserted here and there in the months of various convenient minor characters were doubtless all based on impeccable research, as dialogue they sound about as convincing as the glib bureaucratic handouts grafted into the script of *The Archers*.

Notwithstanding this carping, Antony Lambton shows himself to be a considerable novelist, deftly handling a large cast of characters from Queen Victoria to Josef Stalin. It is a brilliant device to present what otherwise might have been an over-familiar story through the eyes of the lesser known of the two sisters.

## For lounge lizards and sloppy Sloanes

Taki

SOCIAL SECURITY  
By Nicola Shulman  
Heinemann, £8.95

I am delighted to be reviewing Nicola Shulman's book for many reasons. One that comes to mind is that I have never done an honest day's work in my entire life. I feel as qualified to comment on a set of manners for those who do nothing as, say, the Duke of Westminster would be in discussing a handbook on rent collection.

Like the author, I know of a whole generation of people at Oxbridge who are unemployable, and who have unduly suffered from guilt over a vice (virtue really) I am rather proud of that of extreme laziness. This is why the book is very important. In fact, I predict that *Social Security* will do for those among the leisure class what the Spock opus did for children and the Greer report for female empaths.

Here at last, for the first time in print, is a collection of things

lazy lounge lizards ought to be doing, saying, thinking, while not working. Things the author calls manifestations of laziness. She begins her slim volume with the truest sentence I've read since *The Times* quoted Her Majesty about the coal-miners strike having something to do with Arthur Scargill. I.e., that unemployment is the newest profession, that work is not a good thing, and the sheer lunacy of those who "feel obliged to take up gainful employment out of sheer embarrassment at their inability to answer the question what do you do?"

Shulman attacks certain sacred cows of the designer's world we live in, such as modelling. According to her, modelling is the modern equivalent of Coming Out. She should know. Through modelling she has met every lounge lizard and Henry Henry this side of Calais. Her book offers hints on how to spot the funded, and how the unfunded can convert by fantasy concerning funds ("featuring an aunt or uncle living in some unimaginable place like Saskatchewan, being unable to breed").

The guide to correct name-dropping I found to be the most profound part of the book. "The I-know-Andy-Warhol-therefore-I-am school of name-dropper, as opposed to I-I-know-Andy-Warhol-therefore-I-am counterpart," with its Cartesian logic made me happy to be

unemployed and with time on my hands to read Descartes.

There is also a chapter on drugs, which I must confess left me mystified. "It is not so much that the consumption of drugs is a chemical cause of conversation as that it is increasingly the subject of it." I am not so sure. Druggies nowadays talk only about prison sentences, not about drugs.

Having read the book I tested the waters by sending it to a couple of my friends, two of the most unemployable people I know, Hugo Guinness and Lady Cosima Fry. The Guinness response was: "It is enough to make anyone want to get a job abroad." Lady Cosima: "I liked the chapter headings but couldn't concentrate enough to read the rest." See what I mean about the U(nemployed). Thank God it's a slim volume.

## Kill as a regular verb

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

● Dead Romantic, by Simon Brett (Macmillan, £7.50). Repressed sexuality at a language school leads inexorably to a manic killing in a remote love-nest cottage. Brett demonstrates again that his non-Charles-Paris world is dark, complex, and oppressive. He writes with vigour and power, and the shocking final twist is exceptionally well-handled. But should we not like his characters a little more than we do?

● Briarpatch, by Ross Thomas (Harcourt, £8.95). Sinclair of the F.O. investigates murder of Brit diplomat in India, killed among his ill-gotten relics. Excellent local colour and culture, good adventure and an admirable denouement, from the winner of the Crime Writers' Association's award for best first crime novel.

● Our Fathers' Lies, by Andrew Taylor (Gollancz, £8.95). He wouldn't have drunk supermarket gin, only Gordon's, so it must be murder. Victim's daughter and erstwhile neo-dorwell boyfriend pursue the clues with more enthusiasm than discretion, murky wartime secrets are exhumed, and the conclusive confrontation satisfies. Sharp, literate, well-ordered, and fun.

● Performance, by Douglas Clark (Gollancz, £7.95). Eleven unlinked women killed immediately after enjoying a minor triumph. Chief Inspector Masters on hand when the twelfth succumbs, taking a certain call after a local *Messiah*. Old-fashioned red-herring and ingenious. Critics' and readers' gripe: if Gollancz insists on subdividing its crime into "detection" and "thriller" labels, should the distinction not be based on logic rather than random scattering?

● Murder Makes Tracks, by Gillian Linscott (Macmillan, £7.95). Filthy-rich financier with a plethora of unloving ex-wives slaughtered on the ski-slopes with a cross-bow. Amiable layabout ex-cop Birdie and girl-friend Nimue are there with a bunch of comprehensive school yobboes. Fast action even nursery slopers can follow.

● Look Back on Murder, by Malcolm Gray (Ross Anderson Publications, Bantam, £7.50). Christie-esque country weekend of guests assembled to resolve thirty-year-old murder. Guilty secrets emerge at frantic pace, more bodies appear, and seedy private eye Alan Craig makes a promising debut.

## Who's Who?



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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Burning with indignation

As the GLC continues to condemn countless organizations as fire hazards I can disclose one famous London building which does not hold a fire certificate: the GLC's HQ at County Hall. "It's a rather extraordinary situation, I admit," said a GLC spokesman yesterday. "Things only seemed to get moving after the ethnic minorities office caught fire a couple of months ago." Indeed, the GLC is still installing fire doors to qualify for its certificate. Since the Bradford City fire, the GLC has not been backward in alerting others: apart from ordering Wimbledon FC to close a stand, it has told Brentford FC to shut its social room, accused Wimbledon tennis grounds of failing to meet "the rigorous standards demanded by the GLC" and told Lord's it is a "potential time bomb." Yesterday GLC complaints led to the closure of the top tier of the main pavilion at the Oval. According to the GLC public services chairman, storing petrol under the stand was an "epic piece of mismanagement".

### Tee-hee

Lord Birkenhead, director of the GLC's recreation and arts department, is much tickled by the post-abolition fate of the Hainault golf course. If it were handed over to the local authorities, he says, there would be one 11-hole course, one of six-holes and a one-hole course, each owned by a different authority. Hainault falls within Epping Forest, Havering and Redbridge municipal areas. On one hole, says Lord Birkenhead, the tee would be in one district and the green in another. Makes you think.

● The new captain of HMS Jupiter, that luckless ship which smashed into London Bridge: Commander R. A. Y. Bridges.

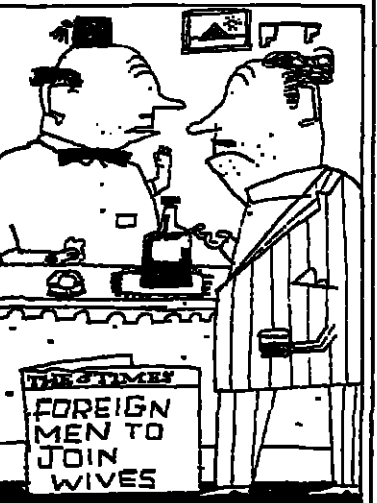
### Rattled

Labour's social services spokesman Michael Meacher threw a tantrum yesterday and refused to attend a press conference until my colleague Anthony Bevins was removed. Bevins, you may recall, was one of the journalists named and condemned last month by Meacher on Channel Four for his coverage of Meacher's half-baked proposals to review the tax and benefits system. Yesterday's debacle started when Bevins was asked to cover the press conference in place of our social services correspondent, who is on holiday. When Meacher went into the conference room, he took one look at Bevins and announced: "I have to get some documents" before haring off. Meacher's assistant Alan Meale then appeared, and made it clear Meacher would not return until Bevins left. At the thought of Meacher staying locked in the lavatory for three days, Bevins did the decent thing.

### Tipped again

Poor Jock Bruce-Gardyne. Every time speculation about an editorship comes up - whether it's the *Daily Telegraph* or the *Beano* - he is wrongly tipped. Now he's being named as the next editor of a new City mag, jointly owned by publisher Kevin Kelly, the *Financial Times* and Conde Nast and allegedly Britain's answer to *Forbes*. The first issue of the mag (working title *Business People*) is due to appear next March. Lord Bruce-Gardyne just isn't in the running. Destined for the hot seat, I am told, is Joe Rogaly, currently chief executive of the FT Business Information company. A beano at Claridges beckons as soon as the ink dries on his contract.

BARRY FANTONI



### Over here

The waves from last week's General Dynamics scandal have, surprisingly, so far failed to cross the Atlantic. Two General Dynamics divisions were suspended from further contracts with the US Navy until the corporation repays \$75 million in overcharges and establishes "a rigorous code of ethics". One of these was the Electric Boat Company of Connecticut with which the Ministry of Defence currently has a number of hefty contracts including two involving the British Trident submarine. The MoD says it will consider its position when it receives the US defence department report. I trust the British taxpayer, unlike his American counterpart, will not be subsidising General Dynamics to the tune of \$9,600 for a spanner, \$640 for a laboratory seat, and \$346 for a mattress for an executive displeased with his hotel bed.

PHS

# When irony is the best policy

Norman Podhoretz points to some unintended consequences of events in Lebanon

Commenting on the latest round of carnage in Lebanon, diplomats and journalists alike have found themselves resorting over and over again to the word irony - and with very good reason.

It is indeed ironic that Sabra and Shatila, the two refugee camps in which Christian militia, allied with Israel, massacred several hundred Palestinians in 1982, should now once again be under attack, only this time by fellow Muslims (the Shia Amal) acting in virtually open cooperation with Syria.

It is indeed ironic that with the death toll in Sabra and Shatila likely to run at least as high this time as it did in 1982, and even with reports of atrocities against civilians beginning to circulate, the world which rose in righteous outrage then can barely suppress a yawn of boredom today.

It is indeed ironic that the PLO faction controlled by Syria has joined forces with its hated enemy, the PLO faction holed up in the refugee camps and still loyal to Yasser Arafat, in the war against the Shia Muslims.

But perhaps the most dizzying irony of all is this: now that the Israelis are practically gone, and just at the point when almost everyone is saying that their invasion of Lebanon has ended in failure, the unfinished business of the invasion is in the process of being completed.

In putting together the report we had necessarily to set our sights on legislation. We had not after all been asked to express our individual moral beliefs, but to advise ministers how legislation should be drawn up to regulate and control the new areas of development in the treatment of infertility and the new knowledge of developing human embryos.

It is a truism to say that legislation must be directed to the common good. This means the good, as far as it can be achieved, of all those subject to the law. We inevitably were aware of conflict in the definition of this common good, especially as we ourselves were divided on more than one moral issue. Yet we had to produce a report which set out the arguments for what the majority of us believed to be in the public interest; and this report was signed by us all.

One question before us was whether or not to recommend that research using human embryos should be permitted to continue, in the interests of treating infertility and of discovering more about the nature of genetically inherited diseases. We recommended that it should continue but only subject to strict control and monitoring. The issue was whether or not to treat very early human embryos, fertilized in the laboratory, as full human beings with full human rights.

The collections of cells we were considering, visible only under the microscope, not yet distinguished into that which might ultimately become a foetus (or more than one) and that which would become the placenta; these cells had to be defined from scratch, a status accorded them for the first time. No one before this decade had ever looked through a microscope and seen a collection of human cells with such potential.

Enoch Powell's Unborn Children (Protectores) Bill precisely posed the question the Committee had to settle. Were these embryos to count as children or not? If they were indeed children, then there could be no difficulty. They would already under present law have rights, the right to live and the right not to be used for purposes of research. But up to now the embryo in the womb does not have the rights of a child.

To compound this enormous irony still further, the job is being done not by the Israelis themselves, or even by their Christian allies, but by the Syrians and their Shia Muslim proxies.

Consider. When the Israelis went into Lebanon in 1982, their main objective was to dismantle the state-within-a-state that the PLO had set up in the southern part of the country and from which it could attack settlements on Israel's northern border. In this objective the Israelis were clearly successful. The PLO strongholds in southern Lebanon were overrun by Israeli forces, huge caches of arms were captured, and terrorist training and operational centres were wiped out. Why then, three years later, have so many people concluded that the invasion was a failure?

One reason is that elements of the PLO are still in Lebanon, some having managed to stay behind in 1982, others having sneaked back since. To be sure, the blame for this lies largely with the United States, which pressured the Israelis into accepting an evacuation plan that made it possible for the PLO to restore a military presence in Beirut.

Meanwhile, we see the Syrians moving in their driving and utterly ruthless way to bring the remnants of the PLO entirely under their control. We also see them playing

Another reason the invasion is said to have failed is that it allegedly has resulted in the creation of a new terrorist threat to Israel's northern border. This time it is coming from the Shia Muslims, who at first welcomed the Israelis as liberators from PLO tyranny, but who evidently now have become as fanatically anti-Israel as the PLO itself.

At first sight these two reasons add up to a weighty indictment. Yet what do we see when we look at them in the light of the latest round of fighting in Lebanon? We see a campaign by the Shia Muslims to prevent the PLO from once again using Lebanon as a base for terrorist operations against Israel which, they rightly fear, would provoke Israeli reprisals against Shia Muslims living in the south. In other words, far from planning new terrorist attacks on Israel, the Shia Muslims are trying to finish the job on the PLO that the United States prevented the Israelis from finishing themselves.

Meanwhile, we see the Syrians moving in their driving and utterly ruthless way to bring the remnants of the PLO entirely under their control. We also see them playing

one Lebanese faction against another so that none become powerful enough to challenge their present dominant position in Lebanon.

In view of the fact that the maximum Israeli objective in 1982 was to get the Syrians out of Lebanon as well, it is this position of dominance that supplies a third and the only solid reason for calling the invasion a failure. On the other hand, from the Israeli point of view, a Lebanon in which the PLO is on a Syrian leash is the next best thing to a Lebanon in which there is no PLO at all. For, no more than the Shia Muslims in the South, are the Syrians about to permit terrorist operations by the PLO that would lead to Israeli reprisals against Shia Muslims which might then escalate into a full-scale war.

One thing, at any rate, is certain: if and when the Syrians decide to make war on Israel again, it will not be for the sake of the PLO or to serve the Palestinian cause in general.

Even where the Syrian role in Lebanon is concerned, then, the invasion is turning out to have been a success - albeit in an unintended and unanticipated form as bewilderingly ironic as everything involving Lebanon, poor Lebanon, inevitably seems to be.

The author is editor of *Commentary* magazine.

# Absolutely wrong

by Mary Warnock



And so if embryos in the test tube were likewise not children then it would be possible for a law to be drafted which would restrict but not totally prevent their use in research programmes.

Research was already going on, using such embryos, but subject to no laws. Our aim was to regulate and control this research, and allow the public to be aware of what was being done and for what purposes. We were impressed by the thought that without research there would have been no *in vitro* fertilization; and that without continued research in *in vitro* fertilization would come to an end, for no responsible doctor would recommend a treatment whose success rate is so low unless there were the possibility of continued research to improve it. But according to the Powell bill such research is to become a criminal offence.

Enoch Powell declared that he read our report with "revulsion and repugnance which was deep and

instinctive". Research using human embryos is, in his view, something that can in no circumstances be justified. No considerations of benefit to the infertile or advance in the prevention of inherited disease are relevant.

This is the conclusion of moral absolutism, and words such as "deep" and "instinctive" seem to give it authority. There are many people who are persuaded by this simple attitude. Its very simplicity recommends it. But it may be permitted to ask why such absolutism is to be found in this particular case and not in the many other moral issues with which Parliament is concerned.

Part of the answer, as I have suggested, lies in the rhetoric of the title of the bill. We are invited to assimilate the use of embryos in research to something we would regard as our countenance, the murder of innocent children. Here is something on which any politician, however uncertain and wavering on

other issues, can take an unshakable moral stand. To come upon such an absolute value must be a lifeline in a stormy sea.

The absolutism of Powell's supporters is therefore easy because it is safe; and also because, for most people, it is somewhat remote from real life. If we are faced with a real moral dilemma, we must at least be aware of moral conflict. There are two principles at stake which are, in the particular instance, incompatible. Each of us must realize that, however we choose to act, and although we could justify and explain the choice, we ourselves or someone else might have chosen differently.

In the case of research on human embryos, on the other hand, it is someone else who will either use them or not; it is someone else who must weigh up the destruction of an embryo against the fertility of a hitherto infertile couple, or the gradual conquest of disease. Most of us, after all, are not infertile, nor working for the alleviation of infertility. Most of us, happily, do not have children dying before our eyes of incurable diseases.

Those who are faced with these tragedies, however much they believe in the sanctity of human life, also recognize that there are other values in conflict. For them there can be none of the perfect simple certainty of the Powell bill. They do not long for something bad or immoral. On the contrary, it is good; and yet they are told that if they are to have it, they must breach a principle which is absolute and universal. And so they discover that in real life values may be irreconcilable.

This is not a fault in the world. It is a consequence of the real complexity of human aspirations. Many moralists have argued that there must be some way ultimately to reconcile conflicting principles, but that is fantasy, and legislators cannot deal in fantasy. They have to take into account as many of the aspirations of those who live under the law as they possibly can. If there are those who, like Enoch Powell, feel revulsion at the thought of research that uses human embryos then they are of course at liberty to express their views; they will not themselves take part in such research, nor need they make use of its benefits. But the law should beware of following the ideals of extremists.

The great tide of moral fundamentalism, sweeping across from America, is in my view a genuine threat. It cannot be wholly distinguished from dogmatism, intolerance and fanaticism; forces not just theoretically objectionable, but, as we all know, in practice terrifying. Lady Warnock, Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, was chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into Human Fertilization and Embryology.

## Ronald Butt If the House were left hanging

Whenever a third party makes serious mid-term inroads into the government's electoral support, political table talk becomes coalition talk. So it is now. What if there were a hung Parliament, with the Alliance parties holding the balance? What precise difference would it make to the course of events whether the Conservatives or Labour were the largest party in that Parliament?

Much depends on the precise nature of the parliamentary statistics, even assuming that the Alliance had robbed Mrs Thatcher of her overall majority. But one (and only one) golden rule obtains in any situation where there is no immediately clear parliamentary majority. This is that the Queen's government must be carried on, and it is the business of the politicians to conduct themselves as to ensure that it is, without embarrassment to the Queen.

If the recent findings of three public opinion polls are taken together, they seem to suggest that in an election held now the three parties would have more or less equal shares of the total vote. In such circumstances, Dr Gordon Rees of Bristol University has shown by statistical analysis that if the Alliance's share is around 32 per cent, a hung Parliament or a Labour majority is likely. A Tory majority does not seem indicated on this level of Alliance voting.

If the Conservatives were the largest party but lacked a clear majority, Mrs Thatcher need not resign. She would be entitled to invite the Alliance leaders into a coalition with her, or to secure their general support by the kind of pact Mr Callaghan made with the Liberals in 1974. She could undertake not to bring in measures to which the Alliance was opposed, and to introduce a measure of proportional representation.

Should Mrs Thatcher be unwilling to do this, but know that it was the general wish of her party, she could stand down as leader, advising the Queen to send for whoever was elected as Tory leader in her place, who would act with the Alliance. Parliament would then enter a new era - provided the Conservative majority wished to adopt PR to keep Labour out.

Many Tories would argue against constitutional changes for political ends, although we should bear in mind that the impetus for every great constitutional change since Magna Carta has been political expediency rather than constitutional theory. A proportional system would also probably mean that the Tories would seldom, if ever, hold power alone again. On the other hand, PR would prevent a Labour Party in the grip of the left from introducing an irreversible socialist society by stages, destroying everything that Mrs Thatcher's years have achieved. The Tory Party would have to decide its priorities.

But if Labour were the largest party in a hung Parliament, would Mrs Thatcher still be entitled to stay in office by doing a deal with the Alliance? It is rather more questionable whether that would be in the spirit of the Constitution. Mr Heath did not get much credit when (in such circumstances) he seemed to try to evade the electorate's move away from the Tories in 1974 by offering the Liberals "full participation" in his government, and a Speaker's conference on electoral reform. As it was, the Liberals refused, being only willing to

support a minority government on limited terms.

In those circumstances, then, it might be right for Mrs Thatcher to resign to give Mr Kinnock the chance of forming a government with at least a temporary majority. But he has made it clear that he would refuse to treat with the Alliance. Hence his intemperate personal attack on Dr Owen. Labour hates the SDP as traitors; the Social Democrats exist as refugees from Labour. Labour might be willing to treat with the Liberals alone, but we have to assume that, for credibility's sake, the Alliance will hold. So Mr Kinnock would head a no-deal minority government.

Would the Tories and the Alliance then combine to vote Labour out immediately? They would obviously do so if Labour's first Queen's speech was a menu of full socialist measures, but obviously Mr Kinnock would delay that until he had obtained a full majority in a further election called at his own convenience, after Labour had won acquiescence by temporary shelving controversy. He would hope that the other parties would then hold their hand.

But why should they? If the Alliance leaders could get a PR commitment from the Tories why should they risk their own destruction by letting Labour get a foothold from which to move on to a majority? Why, in these circumstances, should the Tories hesitate either?

If a minority Labour government were immediately defeated Mr Kinnock might ask the Queen for a dissolution. He would not be justified in doing so since the country had just given its verdict. It is the business of politicians to work within the facts presented by the electorate, not immediately to say that the electorate was wrong. If it were quite clear by then that Labour would not form a parliamentary majority, and that the Tories and the Alliance could, it would be constitutionally correct for the Queen to refuse Mr Kinnock a dissolution, provided he were defeated immediately on meeting parliament. Everything would, however, depend on how quickly Labour's parliamentary defeat took place. If it were (say) 3 to 6 months after the election, a dissolution would presumably be granted, since by then the electorate's mind might be held to have changed. But an immediate dissolution would not be constitutionally proper if an alternative prime minister with a majority were available.

Labour will try to establish in advance the bogus doctrine that the Queen could not in any circumstances refuse a dissolution. That would breach the doctrine that politicians should make governments possible without embarrassing the Crown. No doubt embarrassing the Crown would please part of the Labour Party, but the public would have its own view of the matter.

The doctrine must not be allowed to take root that dissolution is in the gift of any politician who has been given the chance to form a government when he or she could do so, but has refused to take it. It lies between us and these possibilities. Mrs Thatcher has a long way to go to the election and on basic issues she has more public support than is now being supposed. But since there is talk about a hung Parliament we might at least be clear about the real constitutional options.

Paul Jennings

## Fun & games may now begin

What a relief it is, now that Mr Palumbo's plan to drag us kicking and screaming into the 1930s with his monster piece of Lego has been turned down, to be able to write with any kind of smile or light-heartedness about Mappin & Webb.

Mappin & Webb, brave survivors in the diminishing list of those marvellous, fundationally British name-couplings - Lilley and Skinner, Chatto & Windus, Liddell & Scott, Horse & Hound, Bull & Bush, William & Mary, stretching right back to a past remote (Stephen & Matilda, Hengist & Horsa) or legendary.

Mappin & Webb; one sees two clever fifth-formers brought together by a shared unathleticism in some frightful, tough, 19th-century public school, meeting in later life, pooling their resources to start a shop at first selling globes, atlases, maps (naturally) and high-class stationery; then, after Mappin dies a bachelor, the numerous Webb family moving over into jewellery and watches and plate...

Mappin & Webb's elegantly turfed occupation of a sharp corner of the Palumbo site was explained by a nice smiling GLC architect in a recent *Omnibus* programme on the Palumbo scheme. This must have given many of us our clearest view of the pros and cons. The pros, mostly Riba chaps, seemed an unsmiling lot, going on about not standing still, one of them showing slides of some nice provincial High Street with buildings of different centuries harmoniously juxtaposed, omitting to observe that all were on a human scale, none looked like a 400ft pocket calculator with legs.

Mappin & Webb were on the route of a guided tour by a lady (unkindly described in this paper as "piping") from the Victorian Society, very articulate about the site's several ground plans etc. But there was a strong feeling that all the anti was curbing a natural-born Bejmanesque jollity and trying to look

as unsmiling as the pros. Not always successfully, there was another with a human-scale, model, conformable to our notions of secret, subdivided, winding, surprise-round-corner good old London with as many once-only details as there are diverse bars in a good old pub. He shrugged off this jolly creation of his as "just a suggestion" rather than an alternative to that Tower.

Well, now that all of us anti can relax and smile and kill two birds with one stone. We could use that model and get all those names back. In the days when even feminists smiled, Lady Rhonda founded the admirable *Time & Tide*. It was unsurpassed, for among other things, its competitors, in one of them the scribe said that "Negretti & Zambra" (what happened to them?) sounded like the composer and librettist of *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and what did other shops suggest?

The entries were brilliant. Swan & Edgar, an Anglo-Saxon epic, Bourne & Hollingsworth, a way station in the Thames Valley, Robinson & Cleaver, a pair of notorious Victorian murderers, Chatto & Windus, two lively girls walking on a common on a brisk April day, Faber & Faber, twin blacksmiths in the Roman Empire...

Would it not in some mysterious way restore a life-giving thread of continuity to our national consciousness if Mappin & Webb, that model being adopted, were to have restored the names of the shops for their neighbours?

This would not only benefit the City, varying the scene with ladies coming out from the country for a new outfit, sailors and yachtsmen looking for a nice telescope, bibliophiles and so on. It would bring tourists, and if only for the sake, along with all this would go computerized stock control and the rest of it. We are not asking for the change to come whirling along an overhead wire railway. Conservatives not only know how to smile; they know where to stop.

David Watts

## Seoul spring: can Chun stand the heat?

Seoul There is a new book of glossy colour photographs available these days. The book shows President Chun Doo Hwan lighting cigarettes for farmers, posing with his wife in the Blue House or meeting President Reagan. It is a sure sign of a government which is not quite sure of itself, despite an economy which has been growing almost without pause until the first part of this year, elections in February which were the freest and fairest in memory, and the prospect of hosting the 1988 Olympics.

President Chun's liberalization of political life, the "Seoul spring", has moved faster and faster than either he or his American champions could have imagined. The elections gave South Koreans a real feel of the power of the ballot and brought together feelings about the Government which needed to be focused.

There was freedom of speech during campaigning in a country which normally closely controls the press and television. Prospective general assembly members called the President a military dictator and relatives' conduct. Clearly many of them considered it a just chance to get things off their chests, with little chance of being elected, and damn the consequences.

The consequences turned out to be a solid block of opposition members of the New Korea Democratic Party in the assembly,

and an excited public and opposition, with heightened expectations of change, who have since been calling President Chun to account with a directness not seen since the 1960s.

To his credit, President Chun has done nothing directly to retaliate against his critics. But he did two things which tend to belie the more liberal image he is trying to create: he brought in two men, as leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Prime Minister, who are closely associated with the notorious Kwangju incident of May 1980.

Prior to the election, no newspaper was permitted to print the word Kwangju in association with the President. More information on the bloody suppression of this anti-government uprising has appeared outside Korea than at home. Although a minimum of several hundred people died at the hands of special forces, ordered in by the then General Chun, nothing but an absurdly low government figure for casualties has ever been made public. By itself, even that might not be sufficient to cause any widespread dissatisfaction with the President - Kwangju is in the deep south, far from Seoul. But the public also remembers how the President took power and how the capital was essentially cut in two.

The Seoul spring has brought these birds home to roost. Some national assembly members are

demanding an inquiry, but not vigorously enough for the students who recently occupied the United States Information Service library. They believe that the United States played a part in the suppression of Kwangju by releasing Korean forces from the joint military command which subsequently took part in the killing. American denials notwithstanding, the students, joined by an increasing number of intellectuals, consider their own small but vigorous country to be over-dependent on its American "big brother" which gave unqualified support to President Chun at the time of his accession.

The US has been encouraging Chun's liberalization for some time, but has been hedging its bets with Kim Dae Jung, who returned to Korea to join the other leading opposition figure, Kim Young Sam, and a promise from the President that he will voluntarily step down in 1988. If he does he will be the first Korean president to do so.

Just to make sure, opposition parties are demanding direct election of the next president and revision of the constitution written on Chun's assumption of office. They are not likely to get either.

Students left the USIS library without receiving the apology they demanded of the Americans but they succeeded in drawing national and international attention to long-standing grievances against the

President. As with many things that trouble the South Korean Government the students were labelled pro-communist.

The silver-haired survivor of a hunger strike which nearly killed him, Kim Young Sam is rather cynical about the Government's constant reminders that full freedom must wait. "Every spring they say there's going to be real danger this summer. In the summer they say there's going to be real danger this autumn, and in the autumn they say there's going to be real danger this winter. They say that every year."

"Of course there is danger from North Korea and if the Government has not got the trust of the people their position is very much in danger. When the Government has got the people's trust political stability will put down deep roots."

So far trust is the very thing President Chun has not yet won. To win it would take an act of honesty and courage which would probably sweep him from office. As yet vocal discontent is confined to students, professors and those directly affected by some of the regime's excesses.

President Chun's dilemma is whether to press on with liberalization, as Washington urges, and risk uncertainty for the economy, or to heed some of his hard-line colleagues' best Seoul's spring becomes a hot summer.





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## FIRST PRINCIPLES AT GENEVA

The resumption of the Geneva arms talks today inevitably quickens the pulse of those who hope for early results from the strategic dialogue being conducted between the Soviet Union and the United States. The pace of the dialogue is bound to be slower than the political expectations in the West, and slower now than what the Soviet leadership requires given Mr Gorbachev's need to establish himself over his bureaucracy. His main priority will be domestic but he cannot afford to ignore that a decision on arms control with President Reagan would profoundly affect the direction of the Soviet domestic economy over the next generation. So on the Soviet side there is an impatience which is also diplomatically useful in Mr Gorbachev's dealings with Western public opinion, which he hopes will contribute pressure on President Reagan to respond prematurely with a package which would be unsound.

The essence of the argument between East and West is still the matter of strategic defence. As Mr Fred Ikle, deputy in the Pentagon, reminds us in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* the era of defence by retaliation was forced on us after the war because current technology favoured offensive missile systems. It was not because the West felt it had to choose a system of defence based solely on retaliation. "To conclude that the only practical way to protect against destruction is to threaten retaliation in kind reflects not a permanent fact of technology but a choice of doctrine."

The Soviet leadership knows this. Indeed it never made such an invidious choice. In 1980 the Soviet leadership spent more on strategic defence research than the United States will spend this year. Moreover recent results from the Livermore Laboratories, which are central to the

strategic programme, continue to encourage the view that we are on the brink of a period where some effective defence against incoming nuclear attack is more available than ever before.

No democracy could afford to ignore the opportunity to research fully into such potentiality. That explains why in the West, in spite of the technical and political misgivings shown in West Europe, the underlying principle put forward by Mr Reagan in 1983 seems to be getting through to public opinion and to be conditioning the extent to which the political leaders ventiliate their worries. Of course this acceptance of the principle must be buttressed by the evidence that the Soviet Union's campaign against it is cynically inspired. First because the Soviets have espoused it themselves for so long and at such cost, and secondly because, through the persistent violation of previous arms control treaties and a generation of defence expansion which only makes sense in terms of acquiring an alarming first strike capability, that evidence now cannot prudently be ignored by the American administration.

The evidence is too overwhelming for the Soviet leadership to be given the benefit of the doubt. Hence the need for patience in Geneva until the Soviet leadership understands that the Reagan administration could not morally discontinue this research into strategic defence and will not do so. Any intermediate agreement based on some kind of trade off in the short term is not likely to be forthcoming. That started to become clear in the first session and will become clearer in the second.

Of course once the Soviet Union accepts that the United States is firmly committed to strategic defence research both

sides are released to explore the favourable consequences of the availability of such technology on the strategic scene. It enables them to start contemplating enormous reductions in offensive systems, regardless of whether or not a total defensive shield could ever be designed. Counter measures become more costly and visible for what they are. But they would obviously remain an important part of the strategic bargaining which will be a continuing feature of strategic Soviet relations.

In Europe, at a lower level, the improvement of defensive systems in the electronic age again holds out enormous promise for reducing the dangers of ground war. Moreover that reduction would be achieved by defensive methods which carry the right message to civilian populations who have been progressively demoralised by the notion that there was no answer to the nuclear threat except that of revenge, which would anyway be too late. Western civilisation needs to show that it has the inner self-confidence based on a philosophy of defence, if that is technically achievable, rather than the philosophy of mutual vulnerability to destruction which seems only to be based on the doctrine of despair.

The task at Geneva with the Soviet leadership, therefore, is to advance these arguments positively but with patience. The fact that such conversations are taking place is reassuring provided only that their success is not judged artificially by how quickly or slowly a piece of paper is produced which purports to settle matters. The talks are about security as a whole and the continuous search for it. They are not there to produce an agreement just for its sake which fails to take full account of the strategic insecurities which make talking necessary in the first place.

## PITFALLS FOR TAX REFORMERS

There are obvious parallels between the tax reforms now being brewed up by the British and American governments. Both have become seized of the need to reduce tax rates for people and businesses. Both want to lift low-earners out of the tax net. Both are relatively strapped for cash: while Mrs Thatcher seemingly cannot prevent public spending eroding her scope for overall tax cuts, President Reagan seemingly cannot cut spending enough to avoid overall tax increases. So both are attempting to find the money by abolishing special reliefs and exemptions.

Nothing could be more different, however, than the two governments' approaches to reform. President Reagan is promoting it as the centrepiece of his second term. The British Government seems to have stumbled into tax reform almost by accident, as a way out of successive political embarrassments.

Mr Lawson embarked on business tax reform to bulk out his first Budget; the personal tax system arrived on the agenda as a result of pressures on the social security system, worries about unemployment and troubles with local authority rates. Though we have now been promised a green paper on personal tax, its coverage will be limited. The Treasury has given scant sign of strategic control; and the prime minister's interventions seem to have been

intended to obstruct rather than direct.

It is not, to be fair, self-evident that the Reagan strategic approach will produce more than the piecemeal pattern of tax change in Britain. Even "Treasury Two", the second version of the Administration's tax strategy to which the President was applying his hard sell techniques on American television this week, shows signs of lobby-group damage.

The macroeconomic effect most desired by the American administration, an increase in savings and a diversion of them away from the inflated property market, is being reduced by small concessions on both personal and corporate taxation. By contrast, Mr Lawson's upheaval of the British system of corporation tax was simply announced in his 1984 Budget and driven through the House of Commons before business lobbyists had woken up. President Reagan, faced with the interminable grind of Congressional politics, must envy British tax-makers their power.

Yet this power has its limits, even in Britain, and Mrs Thatcher is pressing hard up against them. Tax reform, if it is to find any friends, must be presented as a coherent whole. Proposals have instead been spinning out of the government machine like tennis balls, to be hit back, missed or driven into the parliamentary net.

## LEARNING HOW TO LEARN

British industry has far too many job vacancies which cannot be filled for lack of young people with the necessary technical skills. Schools have serious difficulties with rebellious teenagers who are bored with the classroom, and who make useful learning difficult for their fellows. It is not surprising, therefore, that the idea should be floated from the National Association of Head Teachers that the school-leaving age should be lowered from 16, perhaps to 14, to enable young people to switch to technical training, with work experience, both to equip them better for jobs, and arguably to engage their willing attention more successfully than the conventional school succeeds in doing.

Yet this proposal is one that needs to be rigorously tested against clear criteria. To start with, if there were any suggestions that a pupil of 14 should be free to leave school and to decide for himself, or herself, whether or not to move on to technical training, the proposal would not even be worth reply. School-leaving on these terms at 14 would simply inflate the unemployment statistics and the cost of social security while exacerbating the problem caused by the lack of skills. It would augment

the number of the unskilled, and undermine the Government's policy of ensuring that every school-leaver of 16 should now be assured of training until 18.

This, however, is plainly not the approach of those who are now suggesting that children should be able to leave school earlier.

What they have in mind is that pupils of 14 or 15 should be free to switch from school to technical or vocational training, either in technical colleges or apprenticeships. On the face of it, this seems a much more constructive suggestion, since it would be designed to equip young people with the skills industry needs and they so often lack. Yet even this approach is by no means as unquestionable as it may superficially appear to be.

Increasing attention has recently been given to the failure of the British educational system to train the young in the skills necessary to fill the vacancies which particularly exist in the new technology-based industries. On the other hand, when this question was considered lately in a consultation between educationists (from schools, technical colleges, universities and local authorities) with representatives

Backbench pressure blocked the attempt to reduce the tax privileges of pension funds, and the Chancellor made little secret of his discontent. Tax relief on mortgages remains protected by the prime minister. A resident's tax (the discreetly renamed plan for a poll tax, which it was feared might be interpreted as a tax on voting) hangs over us, yet the formidable difficulties involved have not been thought out within government, still less aired in public.

When the dust has settled, there will remain monuments to the reforming endeavours of the Thatcher government. Some minor taxes have disappeared altogether; others have been improved. If the Chancellor manages to see through his plan for family taxation, based on transferable tax allowances, it will be a notable achievement.

But he has begun late, and his plans show signs of uncertainty. On Tuesday night, Mr Lawson intimated a preference for retaining separate tax and national insurance systems, on the grounds that national insurance is "contributory" - that personal contributions and benefits are genuinely related. This is a nonsense unworthy of the Chancellor; one contradicted, moreover, by the changes in national insurance he himself made in his latest budget, and those his colleagues are proposing to make in social security. He should not pre-empt his own green paper.

Sir Woodrow says that, in the interests of subsidising these phantom exports of advanced capital goods to still-primitive economies, "our approach to overseas aid... must be transformed". Even if it were profitable (or practicable - given existing commitments, such a change would take four or five years to accomplish) the insensitivity of such a recommendation, mere weeks after the spectacle of mass starvation was projected into his drawing-room, defies belief. When America began to forego a time when we should watch each other starve by television, I thought him guilty of hyperbole. He was not - it has happened.

Yours truly,  
MARTIN LYNCH,  
29 Boileau Road, W5,  
May 19.

## Plundering of the Falklands fish

From Mr Simon Lyster

Sir, I was delighted to see today's leader (May 28) on the Falklands fishing question. More than 15 months ago I wrote an article in your features column on the urgent need for controls to prevent depredation of Falklands fishing stocks by foreign factory fleets. Then there were about 50 trawlers operating in the area, and most of the vessels were Polish or Spanish. Now there are some 200 ships from an assortment of different countries, but the most alarming development is the sudden escalation of the Japanese fishing effort in the last six months.

If proof was needed that Falklands fish stocks are in serious danger, surely this is it. Japan has a record for plundering the world's marine living resources that is second to none, and there is every indication that Japan intends to increase its Falklands operations still further next season.

The negotiation of a multilateral fisheries agreement is an admirable objective but only if it can be done extremely rapidly. Serious damage to Falklands fish stocks has probably already been done, and neither the fish nor the penguins, which need fish for food, can afford another year's free-for-all. It is ironic that the Government should make encouraging noises about tourism in the Falklands yet at the same time allow the destruction of the food base of the wildlife upon which successful tourism depends.

If an agreement cannot be quickly concluded, the Government must take unilateral action. Provided it is clear that this is purely an interim step pending negotiation of a longer term agreement, it will be very difficult for anyone to criticise either here or in Buenos Aires.

Indeed, I returned from a conference in Argentina less than three weeks ago, and the Press there was even more graphic in its sense of outrage at Britain's appalling stewardship of the Falklands' natural resources than it is here. Will the Government please wake up? Yours faithfully,  
SIMON LYSTER, Honorary Secretary, Falkland Islands Foundation, c/o World Wildlife Fund - UK, Panda House, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming, Surrey, May 28.

## An export fallacy

From Mr Martin Lynch

Sir, As a parliamentarian Mr Woodrow Wyatt was rarely given to private reflection before public utterance. His article, "How Whitehall sells Britain short" (May 18), shows how little a different milieu, another political philosophy and a new prefix have changed him.

Our industry and foreign exchange earnings can benefit from an export policy if it is paid for in full and within a reasonable time. Sir Woodrow castigates Whitehall for failing to compete with, or pre-empt, Japanese and German agencies in providing subsidies for exports partly by official credits, partly by the aid programme, and partly by "unorthodox arrangements" such as throwing in "on the side" spares for nuclear reactors. Has he considered where such a competitive scramble for "superior" credit terms will lead?

In the short term, it is very tempting to indulge in it, and the frustration of a British exporter who is undercut by foreign credit terms is bitter. The end of this road, however, as we have already seen so often, is an insupportable level of external indebtedness for the recipient country, the arrival of the brokers from the International Monetary Fund, and one rescheduled debt after another - in short, the exporting countries end up paying for the supplies themselves, and might as well have financed them by outright grants in the first place.

Sir Woodrow says that, in the interests of subsidising these phantom exports of advanced capital goods to still-primitive economies, "our approach to overseas aid... must be transformed". Even if it were profitable (or practicable - given existing commitments, such a change would take four or five years to accomplish) the insensitivity of such a recommendation, mere weeks after the spectacle of mass starvation was projected into his drawing-room, defies belief. When America began to forego a time when we should watch each other starve by television, I thought him guilty of hyperbole. He was not - it has happened.

Yours truly,  
MARTIN LYNCH,  
29 Boileau Road, W5,  
May 19.

## Levin on Thatcher

From Mr J. W. Williams

Sir, Mr Levin (feature, May 21) has retained, in the face of overwhelming mediocrity and the self-serving pragmatism of an electoral political system, a vision of how things could be... if.

It is no pleasure, therefore, to try to shatter what I perceive as one of his few remaining illusions, his faith in Mrs Thatcher as some sort of Angel of Transfiguration who will cleanse the temple of false idols and build a new world fit for heroes. I hope Mr Levin will forgive me if I say that he has fallen for the charms of the most dangerous creature of all, the sincere politician. It is perhaps for those who care, the most brutal truth that politics is the art of lying and hypocrisy. It is a truth that most of us choose to ignore most of the time because it is too uncomfortable to live with. It reveals the human race as

## Labour and the black communities

From Mr Narendra Makanji

Sir, The debate within the Labour Party is neither about the definition of who is black nor is it about the selection of black candidates as implied by two of your recent correspondents (May 22 and 28). It is about the glaringly obvious under-representation of black Labour Party members at all levels. This phenomenon is most dramatically seen in the make-up of the parliamentary Labour Party and the national executive committee, both of which are totally white and overwhelmingly male.

For a political party that is pursuing equality and is avowedly anti-racist, this has to be corrected. The power has to be shared and mechanisms need to be devised so that black communities suffering similar injustices can be convinced that the Labour Party is serious about this struggle for equality.

Black communities in Britain are organized in many different ways pursuing varying objectives. There

are no challenges, say, to the Indian Workers Association or the West Indian Standing Conference; these and other such organizations are here to stay. If racism exists within a society, then it is right that those at the receiving end should be able to develop collective ideas and strategies in the absence of outsiders. These ideas and strategies would need to be channelled into the political arena; hence the need for a constitutional framework that facilitates such a process.

The Democratic Party in the USA and the New Zealand Labour Party both have constitutional avenues for their black members as both the parties have learnt a long time ago the distinction between self-determination on the one hand and separation and exclusion on the other.

Yours for socialism,  
NARENDRA MAKANJI,  
Secretary,  
The Labour Party Black Section,  
39 Chippendale Road, W9.

## Freeing innovation

From Professor Peter Felgett

Sir, The removal of the right of first refusal of the British Technology Group (BTG, formerly NRDC - National Research Development Corporation) on inventions arising from research supported by the research councils and in similar ways has been hailed as a great new freedom for British innovation, or even as a charter for academics to make money. The reality is different.

Some inventions are already covered by patents before the development stage which used to bring them within the purview of BTG-NRDC. Moreover, for at least a decade strong advocacy by the inventor has been required to induce NRDC or BTG to take up an invention. Thus the supposed monopoly is more apparent than real and its legal removal will have minimal effect.

The real problem is that it is now too expensive for an individual to support a patent; if it is of real value it will require international protection, and this is probably beyond the

resources of a university. Moreover, if an invention is this valuable it is likely to be attacked or infringed and a university simply does not have the administrative, legal and financial muscle to defend it. Potential funders, even in other countries, are, however, reluctant to take on a national corporation.

Thus there is an essential role for a national patenting agency if the country is to gain the full advantage from its inventiveness, and it is economic rather than legal requirements that give such an agency its monopoly.

What is more dubious is whether this effective monopoly should be linked, as it is with BTG, to a requirement to concede management to the patenting agency. This is the question that needs to be investigated if British inventiveness is to enjoy real freedom.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER FELLEGETT,  
The University of Reading,  
Department of Cybernetics,  
Earley Gate,  
Whiteknights,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
May 23.

## Kites in peril

From the Reverend Charles Jeffries

Sir, Mr Peter Hack's letter (May 21) regarding the robbing of red kites' nests comes as no surprise.

I picked up a book, published as recently as 1983, giving map references to all red kites' nests found in Wales during this century. I wrote at once to the author, who styles himself a "catologist" (i.e., one who studies birds' nests), asking him to desist from publicising such data at a time when so many people delight in taking the eggs of rare birds, and the protection of nests is so difficult.

I did not receive a reply nor did I expect one, since the preface to his book fully expresses his attitude: "Certain persons, appoint themselves 'protectors' of birds and forbid others, usually more competent ornithologists, to study birds at close quarters."

Yours faithfully,  
C. J. JEFFRIES,  
7 Heath Road,  
Webridge, Surrey.

## Verdict on Sundays

From the Reverend Canon Raymond S. Wilkinson

Sir, A year ago, the Government passed a Bill which effectively means that divorce may be applied for a year after marriage. Those of us and they are many who protested that this would be a disastrous shaft against family life and proper standards were brushed aside. That we were right is already being made abundantly clear to parish priests, like myself, who are being confronted with a large increase of broken homes pursuant to this legislation.

Now, the first reading of legislation to remove all restrictions on evening and Sunday shop-opening hours has been passed. There is general agreement that the current state of the law is unsatisfactory because it is arbitrary. There is, however, far less general popular agreement that the best way forward is to scrap all restrictions as the Government proposes.

This removal would mean that shop assistants will have to work on Sundays if they are to be seen as loyal employees. Indeed such a thesis has already been put to its staff by one local multiple store here. This would obviously apply to managers and supervisors also.

In a town such as this, where the parish church stands in the centre of things and attracts large numbers to worship (not least from shop employees) we shall without doubt see a great change. Sunday will

## Drug addiction

From Dr H. W. K. Acheson

Sir, I write to commend the views of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Home Affairs on the need to mobilise all resources to combat the growing menace of heroin and cocaine.

As a general practitioner in an "inner-city" area I have experienced a six-fold increase in three years in the number of patients seeking help for their addiction. Potentially, the damage to society is immense. It is right both to invoke the analogy of war, even if, as in wartime, combative measures would involve inconvenience to all of us, and to treat with the utmost severity all those involved in this insidious, dangerous and evil trade.

Yours faithfully,  
H. W. K. ACHESON,  
University of Manchester,  
The Department of General Practice,  
Rusholme Health Centre,  
Walmer Street,  
Manchester,  
May 24.

become another traffic-ridden Saturday; and the town centre will become restless and busy and noisy. Many, apart from churchgoers, will regret the loss of Sunday as a break from routine.

The Government of the day seems to pay scant heed to what people generally think about these great changes in our society; and there was no inclusion of them in the election manifesto. But this increasingly pagan and materialistic society may well live to regret bitterly these current enactments.

Yours sincerely,  
RAYMOND S. WILKINSON,  
The Rectory,  
Solihull, West Midlands.

## Janus effect

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, "Unarguable" is an unfortunate example. A relatively recent word (the first citation in the *OED* - where it is not defined - is of 1891), it clearly should mean the negative of arguable, i.e., incapable of being argued. But it is frequently used in the opposite sense of incontestable, indisputable.

This misuse impoverishes the language. For whereas there are other words to express the improper sense (e.g., the two mentioned above) there is no other word that expresses "unarguable" in its proper meaning.

I am, etc,  
GERSHON ELLENBOGEN,  
2 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.

## ON THIS DAY

MAY 30 1842

On five occasions Queen Victoria was confronted by a pistol at her person. Her assailants were Edward Oxford (1842); John Francis (1842); John Bean (1842); William Hamilton (1849) and Rodrick Maclean (1882). In addition one Robert Pate hit her on the head with a cane in 1860. On each occasion the Queen's calmness and bearing evoked the admiration of her people.

## ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF HER MAJESTY.

At half-past 6 o'clock the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Prince Albert, was proceeding down Constitution Hill, towards the palace, Colonel Arbuthnot doing duty as Esquire in Waiting, and riding near to the head of the Royal carriage, and Her Majesty had arrived within 300 yards of the palace when a young man, apparently about 19 years of age, advanced from the railings and presented a pistol at Her Majesty, who was seated in an open carriage. The powder was observed to flash in the pan, and in another instant, before the miscreant could have time to put fresh cartridges in the 24 barrelled gun of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, quartered at Portman Street barracks, and who happened to be casually passing "him" - that is, laid hold of both his arms at once. In this position he was held by the Royal carmen, and Her Majesty was taken to the lodge, where she was taken to the lodge.

The pistol was what is commonly called a holster pistol, with flint lock. No questions were put to the prisoner, who made no attempt to speak, and in the course of a quarter of an hour he was taken out of the Palace, through the Esquiers' entrance and put into a cab, Inspector Russell, one of the officers on duty at the Palace, and the soldier who had arrested him accompanying him.

The prisoner was taken off at a rapid rate to Gardiner's lane station house, where he remained but a very few minutes, when he was taken to the Home Office.

It is stated above that a soldier was the first person to capture the prisoner; such, however, we learn upon further inquiry, was not the fact. A policeman of the A division, on duty on Constitution Hill, had, about a quarter of an hour prior to the occurrence, noticed the prisoner leaning on the pump, and was persuaded by the somewhat strange behaviour of the prisoner, to watch him. It being his (the constable's) opinion that he intended to destroy himself. As the Queen's carriage was coming in the direction of the Palace from Hyde Park, the constable noticed a prisoner vacate his post and fumble in his pockets. He (the constable) hastened towards him, having a presentiment that something was about to happen, and when within 10 yards of him he saw a pistol in the direction of the Royal carriage.

The policeman immediately seized him, and was assisted almost immediately afterwards by a soldier. He was then, we have before stated, hurried off to the Palace, where he was held by the Royal carmen, and a quantity of loose powder in one of his waistcoat pockets. The pistol is a small and common one with a flint lock; it was examined and declared by several competent judges to have been recently discharged, and there was that it has been loaded with slugs. The name of the prisoner is John Francis. He is 20 years of age, his height five feet five inches. His person somewhat corpulent; bearing notwithstanding a later circumstance a very strong resemblance to Oxford. He was dressed in a dark frock coat rather too large for him, a light waistcoat, black stock, with a pin in it, dark trousers, boots, and a wide-brimmed hat. One particular circumstance observable in the prisoner's appearance is, that he has a peculiar rolling eye. Several of his relations and acquaintances describe him as being of a very quarrelsome disposition.

## Handling waste safely

From Dr L. E. J. Roberts, FRs

Sir, Your correspondents, Mr Reddish and Mr Cousins (May 10), can be reassured that the theoretical predictions of the spread of radioactivity from the disposal site for solid wastes under the North Atlantic rest on extensive experimental studies. The most recent accounts occur in the reports published by the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD.

Attempts have been made by German, US and UK workers to detect and plot the distribution of radioisotopes arising from these disposal sites, but none have been detected; the experimental results therefore indicate zero spread of activity from the site.

Measurements of the low levels of radioactivity in the English Channel are regularly made and recorded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in their annual reports. Again, no radioactivity has been detected which can be ascribed to the previous disposal of solid wastes in the Hurd Deep.

Yours faithfully,  
L. E. J. ROBERTS, Chairman, Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive Committee,  
Harwell,  
Didcot,  
Oxfordshire,  
May 16.

## Of human bondage

From Mr David Hudson

Sir, There are occasions when piglets are born with a congenital defect called played legs (usually the back ones). A Post Office rubber band, doubled and placed around both legs for a couple of days, often puts them in their correct alignment and the animal makes a complete recovery. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID HUDSON,  
Widley Rise,  
Kidd Lane,  
Widley,  
Brough,  
North Humberside,  
May 21.

with the best of them, is of little importance. Everything is subsumed within her belief in her mission to change our society for the better, and becomes in some magical way sanctified and made clean. But it is not, however much she or we wish to believe it so.

The world, fortunately or unfortunately, does not work like that. It has its own deeper truths and its own greater purpose. The danger that comes from following such a leader is realized when eventually the heroic vision reaches its frantic apogee, stalls and falls back on to hard earth.

Those of us who do not entirely dismiss the lessons of history have noted that when that happens a lot of people get hurt.

Yours sincerely,  
J. W. WILLIAMS,  
15 Oakthorpe Road,  
Summertown,  
Oxford,  
May 21.







## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Lloyds breaks mould with merchant bank

For long the odd man out among the clearing banks through its lack of a separate merchant banking subsidiary, Lloyds Bank is preparing for the City revolution by setting one up. It is drawing together various merchant and investment banking activities, hitherto carried out in different parts of the group, to form Lloyds Merchant Bank. This will be capitalized initially at £55 million; a further £25 million has been earmarked for a primary gilt dealer.

In contrast to the other clearers, Lloyds has not bought into the stock market by paying large amounts of goodwill for firms whose business is set to change significantly. At present it does not even have plans to become a market-maker in equities, although it may eventually provide an execution service.

The new merchant bank's activities will include corporate finance, fund management, a broad range of international capital market activities as well as export finance and development capital.

Putting them all under one roof, Lloyds believes, will help to overcome an identity problem and also make it easier to pay salaries inevitably way out of line with clearing bank scales.

Furthermore, Lloyds reckons that the home-grown approach is not only much cheaper but leads to less overlap and also avoids many of the cultural problems arising from acquisitions.

The Lloyds approach is certainly cheaper. Barclays, for instance, is capitalizing Barclays de Zoete Wedd at about £220 million initially, having already paid probably over £100 million of goodwill for its broker and jobber. Of course Lloyds is not being as ambitious as Barclays. It is opting for a more selective approach instead of aspiring to compete across a broad front on the securities side. It will be fascinating to see whose strategy works out best.

## Legal niceties over bond-washing

When the Treasury jumped on "bond-washing" in advance of the Budget, it provoked plenty of speculation as to its choice of timing. Conspiracy theories get a free run in the steamy atmosphere of pre-Budget anxiety, and explanations abound as to what the Chancellor intended to signal by this move. As so often, the accident theory of history proved more reliable; all the Chancellor was doing was obeying those lawyers who alarmingly advised him that he was obliged to announce the decision as soon as he had actually reached it.

Not all tax decisions, of course, are subject to such legal constraints, otherwise the Chancellor would be obliged to make up his Budget at the last minute, rather than taking most decisions in January and letting us stew for a couple of months. But the crackdown on "bond-washing" involved tax changes relating to gifts and the lawyers reckoned he was debarred from keeping secret a tax decision involving government securities.

Yesterday, therefore, the Government attempted to clear the legal air by announcing that in future it would consider itself free to decree the timing of announcements on whatever decisions it cared to make - adding hastily that none was, of course, in the pipeline right now. You could take the view that whatever the law says the Treasury could in practice do whatever it liked, and no one would be the wiser; but it is a pleasing tribute to the power of the government "leak" that it feels obliged to consider such legal niceties. Or you could take the view that it is a lot of fuss about nothing; the consequence of allowing all those lawyers to invade Whitehall, in the wake of the privatization programme.

## Dollar fall bad for debtor nations

What would be the best conditions for easing the debt problems of the developing nations? Not an early and sharp fall in the dollar, according to new projections from CISI-Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates.

The forecasters examined the outlook for Brazil, South Korea and Egypt, each one a particular debtor nation type, under different economic assumptions.

Brazil is highly vulnerable to changes in interest rates, with 35 per cent of current account debits accounted for by interest payments and 80 per cent of its debt in variable interest loans. It benefits, however, from lower oil prices, 50 per cent of total imports being oil.

At the other end of the scale, Egypt has only 10 per cent of its debt in variable interest loans, and only 13 per cent of current account debits are interest payments. But, with a third of exports accounted for by oil, it is a clear loser from lower oil prices. South Korea is in the middle of the two extremes.

Despite this, the CISI-Wharton results show clearly that, in all three cases, a sharp dollar fall is bad news. Such a fall would be accompanied, in the view of the forecasters, by a tightening of monetary policy and higher interest rates in the United States, and a world trade slowdown.

A sharp drop in oil prices over the next year does slightly better for the debtor countries, with the obvious exception of Egypt, by boosting world trade. This comes out as the best option for South Korea and second best for Brazil.

## Willis brings political gifts into the open

Willis Faber may well set off something more than it anticipates by deciding to tell shareholders in advance about their intended political contributions rather than merely expecting investors to rubber-stamp them along with the rest of the past year's accounts. This is a move in the right direction.

But the insurance broker is not actually planning to seek formal shareholder approval in advance and may well find itself and others under political pressure to go further following the change in the law on trade unions' political funds.

This may not obviously present too much difficulty for the Conservative Party. The majority of individual investors are almost certainly Conservative supporters and might wish, for instance, that the top 100 quoted companies contribute far more than the £932,000 revealed in a count for the *Accountancy* magazine (plus £22,000 for the Alliance parties).

There is more to it than that, however. Some institutional investors may well feel that they could not support such donations following the highly restrictive ruling over the investment discretion of pension funds in the recent Scargill/NCB pension fund case. That could have a growing effect on the many large companies in which institutional holdings dominate the shareholder list.

Logically, a strict view that institutions must act as a purely economic man would also question some of the £26 million of charitable contributions totted up by *Accountancy*, especially the more altruistic gestures and the chairman's favourite opera company.

Central Office and the arts lobby need not be too worried, however. Insurance companies and banks clearly do not feel bound by the legal constraints on pension funds. Many of these institutions are themselves among the larger patrons of the Conservative Party and the more artistic charities.

# BL faces struggle to keep market share, says Bide

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

BL's first quarter trading results have been encouraging, Sir Austin Bide, the chairman, said yesterday. But he said that the State-owned motor group faces a "challenging year" in which maintaining its market share will be "very difficult".

Speaking at the company's annual meeting in London, Sir Austin refused to give figures about BL's financial performance so far this year. He said, however, that the company's results were better than in the first quarter of last year, even allowing for the fact that BL then had the benefit of profits from Jaguar, the luxury car maker which was privatized last summer.

Last year's poor financial performance, which saw BL slump back into loss at all levels, was only "a temporary setback in our recovery" he said.

"However," he said, "the severe trading conditions across most sectors of our business will

make maintaining this position very difficult, particularly if our competitors intensify still further their incentive programmes, despite already incurring heavy losses themselves".

"The current high interest rates are also a concern. They have a direct impact on our costs and affect the purchasing ability of our customers. 1985 will be a difficult and challenging year".

According to BL, Land Rover/Leyland achieved better sales in the first quarter, while Austin Rover, its volume car division, held on to its market share in the competitive British market.

The key issue of BL's corporate plan has still to be resolved, but a decision from the Government is imminent. Sir Austin said that the approval process was "at a very advanced stage".

The corporate plan has been circulating in Whitehall for



Sir Austin Bide: high interest rates a concern

more than five months, and has been subjected to an unprecedented degree of scrutiny by the Department of Trade and Industry, the Treasury and Mrs Thatcher's policy review unit in Downing Street.

BL has been under strong pressure to cut back its £1,800 million investment plans,

prompted by officials' fears that BL's faltering sales performance could leave the company stretched to meet its spending targets.

Sir Austin rejected criticisms from Mr Noel Falconer, whose BL Individual Shareholders Society has been a long-standing critic of the company's performance. Mr Falconer claimed that BL's pretax profits performance was £100 million worse than it appeared, and also implied that productivity was getting worse rather than better.

Sir Austin said that BL had made "very real progress" with Austin Rover producing 47 per cent of cars made in Britain. Managers and employees were making "enormous efforts" to help recovery.

Among the key issues that will be resolved when the Government finally approves BL's corporate plan is the extent of its future collaboration with Honda the Japanese motor company.

## Whitehall is drawn into boardroom battle

By Patricia Wheatcroft

The boardroom row at Phoenix Timber Group is becoming increasingly bitter and is now believed to involve the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Norman Tebbit.

Mr Tebbit is apparently being asked to prevent Phoenix directors from attempting to discover the identity of beneficiaries of certain trusts which have large holdings in the company.

These holdings are being voted by their trustee, Mr Michael Hermann, in concert with a group of shareholders who wish to appoint three new directors to the Phoenix board and effectively take control of the company without making a bid for it.

Mr Hermann is a director of Phoenix and his action is being vigorously opposed by the chairman, Mr Dennis Cook, and the remaining two Phoenix directors.

The Phoenix board will today send all shareholders the details and date of an extraordinary meeting requisitioned by Mr Hermann and his colleagues, who together hold about 30 per cent of the Phoenix shares. More than half of those shares are in Mr Hermann's trusteeship.

The Phoenix board wants to discover the identity of the beneficiaries to check whether Mr Hermann has consulted them about how he should vote the stake. Mr Hermann, however, is believed to be arguing that the identity of the beneficiaries should not be revealed, hence his appeal to the Secretary of State.

Mr Hermann has been employed by Phoenix for 10 years and has been a director for the last year. He says he believes the company needs the support of some non-executive directors, hence his decision to join with the three businessmen who wish to join the Phoenix board, Mr Geoffrey Hoffman, Mr David Edelman and Mr Michael Teacher.

Phoenix has asked the Takeover Panel to look at the regularity of a situation which could allow a group of people to take control of a company despite having just 30 per cent of the shares.

Mr Hermann says: "We are not trying to take the company over. We merely want to strengthen it".

## Euro Ferries calls for £72m

By Cliff Feltham

European Ferries, the Channel ferry operator, issued a "jumbo" sized ferry better able to cope with the growing coach business across the Channel. Another £70 million has been earmarked for two or three new larger ferries to enter service on the Dover-Calais route in 1987.

The group has only just bought the Normandy Ferries fleet for £12.5 million, breaking into the Dover-Boulogne route which is more popular for day trippers than Dover to Calais.

But Mr Siddle, in announcing the rights issue, told shareholders it was too soon to give a hint of likely results on the ferry business for this year because

more tourists were booking their trips later than before. However, the first operation was doing better and a "reasonable" result is expected.

The group's spending plans also take in Felixstowe Dock to boost its container capacity.

Mr Siddle says the group's overall prospects look excellent. Last year's profits were £44.7 million.

The cash call is in the form of new convertible shares carrying a 6% per cent coupon which can be exchanged for ordinary shares from 1988 at a conversion price of 156.25p against yesterday's market price of 139p, down 3½p.

Tempos, page 17

## Oil import cut helps trade balance

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's trade balance improved sharply last month, as oil imports dropped by £477 million. Visible trade was in deficit by £277 million and the current account in surplus by £123 million.

This compared with a trade deficit which was revised up to a worst-ever £399 million for March and a current account deficit of £355 million. For the first four months of this year, the current account was in

surplus by £37 million, while visible trade was in deficit by £1,625 million.

The improvement in April was mainly due to a £653 million fall in imports from the March record of £7,827 million to £7,174 million. Oil imports fell by £477 million as re-stocking by oil companies came to an end and the Central Electricity Generating Board's special imports of oil during the coal strike ceased.

Capital goods imports, which surged in March, fell back by £69 million after the end of the 1984/85 financial year.

Exports rose £68 million to £6,896 million, just below the record £6,915 million achieved in February. This was despite a £34 million fall in oil exports.

In the latest three months exports, excluding oil and ceramics, were up 3 per cent in volume. Imports rose 2 per cent.

Coalite, the Derbyshire fuel and chemicals group, came through the miners' strike relatively unscathed with pretax profits for the year up from £32.5 million to £33.5 million. A final dividend of 4.65p is being recommended, raising the total for the year from 5.8p to 6.43p.

## Growing profits

Harrisons & Crosfield, the overseas plantations group, lifted profits from £56.6 million to £83.2 million in the year to December 31. The dividend is up from 17p to 20p.

Tempos, page 17

## £4.6m recovery

Thomas Borthwick, the meat trader, staged a £4.6 million turnaround to profits of £3.7 million before tax in the half year to March 31, against losses of £888,000. Turnover was up from £259,000 to £271,000 and the company hopes to pay a dividend at least equivalent to last year's 0.5p. Tempos, page 17

## Payout raised

Tate & Lyle is increasing its interim dividend by 1p to 7.5p for the 26 weeks to March 30, after pretax profits rose from £27 million to £31.5 million.

Tempos, page 17

## Turnround at Crown Agents

By Our City Staff

The Crown Agents, whose future was thrown into doubt 18 months ago when the Sultan of Brunei removed his kingdom's oil wealth from its management, made a profit last year of £2.8 million, compared with the previous year's hefty £15.9 million loss.

The Agents' 1984 report and accounts, published yesterday, says that the management is confident of beating the targets laid down in its survival plan approved by the Government in February last year. The plan involved the Agents in selling its prestige head office in central London and cutting staff numbers from 1,200 to 860.

The Government's eventual plan is to introduce some form of private capital into the Agent's affairs, but Mr Peter Graham, Senior Crown Agent, said yesterday that the necessary legislation had been pushed back, and will not now take place until the 1986/7 Parliamentary session at the earliest.

The damage inflicted by the Sultan of Brunei's decision to drop the Agents as manager of his country's huge investment portfolio is reflected in a drop in revenue from £29.6 million to £23.3 million last year, nearly a third of its profit was attributable to the profit on the sale of its Millbank headquarters.

## Capital & Counties disappoints

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Capital & Counties' preliminary results for the year ended March 25 disappointed the property sector which was expecting a higher net asset value than the 258p fully diluted figure turned in by the company.

Capital and County has a high exposure to good quality retail development but the revaluation of the portfolio showed only a 5.5 per cent

increase with a surplus of £11.5 million.

Pretax profits were £9.95 million compared with £10.46 million the previous year. Interest charges were up at £2.9 million but helped by the convertible loan stock issued.

The company's exposure to the Australian market is increasing but the success of its schemes there should offset the adverse currency fluctuations

A final dividend of 3.7p per share, against last year's 3.3p is being recommended.

MEPC, which announced its interim results yesterday, provided no excitement for the property sector. Pretax profits were £24.66 million up from £21.76 million for the half-year to March 31. The company broke even overall as a result of the sales of its properties in the US at Houston and Walkiki.

## MARKET SUMMARY

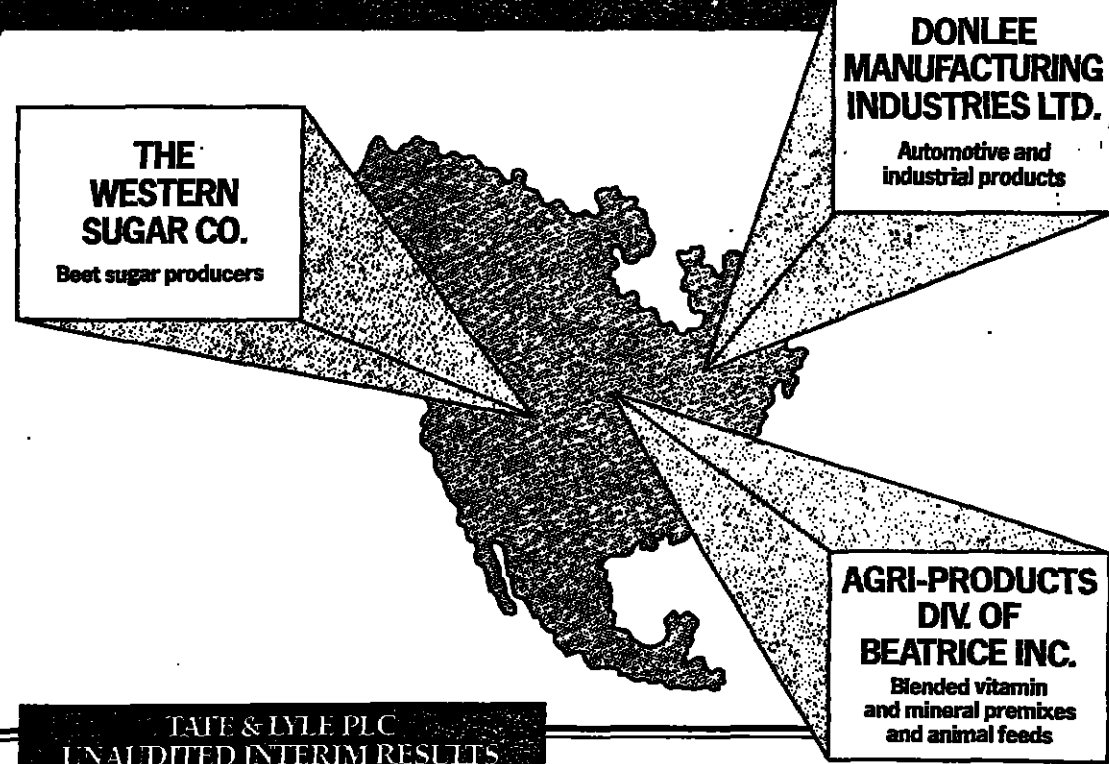
STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	889.1 (-7.4)
FT All Share	832.85 (-2.6)
FT Gov Securities	81.02 (+0.15)
FT SE 100	1312.0 (-5.4)
Bargains	22.273
Datagram USM	109.93 (-1.05)
New York	
Dow Jones	1286.27 (-3.24)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,767.17 (+72.24)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,597.71 (+28.87)
Amsterdam	210.8 (+0.1)
Sydney: AO	878.0 (-7.1)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1310.1 (+5.5)
Brussels	
General	349.45 (+7.58)
Parisi CAC	230.2 (+1.4)
Zurich	
SKA General	355.0 (-2.4)

GOLD	
London fixing	am \$311.20pm \$312.00
close \$316.25 \$316.75	
New York \$315.95	
Comex (latest)	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISES:	
W & R Jacobs	63 +6
Applied Holographics	256 +15
Albertoyle Higgs	40 +3
Young & Co Brn/N	150 +10
Plan Invest	173 +5
Combined Eng St	132 +8
Helical Bar	37 +2
Cowan de Groot	38 +2
Aquasutum	53 +5
Pentland Ind	925 +25
Hazlewood Fds	1770 +40
Moss Bros	485 +18
FALLS:	
Vickers	298 -20
Wellman	9 1/2 -3
CIFER	14 -2
Acorn Computer	14 -2
Craig & Rose	900 -100
Press Tools	53 -5
CVD	178 -17
Greenfield Blacks	24 -2
Birmingham Mint	235 -5
European Ferries	139 -3 1/2
Manley	85 -4

CURRENCIES	
London:	
£: \$1.2642 (+0.0135)	
DM: 3.8970 (+0.0040)	
Sfr: 3.2750 (-0.0065)	
FF: 11.8700 (-0.01)	
Yen 918.40 (+0.40)	
E Index: 79.3 (+0.3)	
New York:	
£: \$1.2575	
DM: 3.0795	
S Index: 148.4 (-0.4)	
ICL: 20.574084	
SDR: 20.790382	
INTEREST RATES	
London:	
Bank Base: 12 1/2%-12 1/2%	
3-month interbank 12 1/2%-12 1/2%	
3-month eligible bills 12 1/2%-1 1/4%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.00%	
Federal Funds 7 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bills 7.25%	
7.21%	
Long bond 104 1/2%-104 1/2%	

# Further profit growth Major acquisitions



## TATE & LYLE PLC UNAUDITED INTERIM RESULTS

	1985 26 WEEKS TO 30 MARCH	1984 26 WEEKS TO 31 MARCH
Pre-tax profits	£31.5m	£27.0m
Interim dividend per £1 ordinary share	7.5p	6.5p
Earnings per £1 ordinary share	20.9p	23.2p

The Chairman, Sir Robert Haslam, reports:-

- \* Profits before taxation £31.5m for first half, 17% higher than comparable period last year.
- \* Acquisitions to contribute to second half profits and substantial contribution in 1986 expected.
- \* Disappointing sugar profits in UK and US caused by squeeze on margins, though trading conditions improving second half. Canada and Portugal refining profits very satisfactory.
- \* Interim dividend raised by 1p to 7.5p.

The above figures do not constitute full financial statements. Copies of the Interim Report for the 26 weeks to 30 March 1985 are being mailed to shareholders. Further copies may be obtained from: C. E. McE, Secretary, Tate & Lyle PLC, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6DQ.



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## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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## COMPANY NEWS

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Closing  
Price  
104  
182+4  
178-1  
178-2  
112  
218-4  
98  
272+5  
158-3  
375-5  
181-2  
200  
31+1  
181  
112-2  
108-1  
92-2  
163  
190  
118-3  
129-1  
68  
Unchanged

## RECENT ISSUE

	Closing Price
Personal 10p Ord (85a)	104
Real Property 50p Ord (172)	182 1/4
Space Communications 5p Ord (125a)	176 1/2
Space Steel 21p Ord (155a)	176 1/2
Teleplan 2nd 25p Ord (21)	112
Tele-Aerospace 50p Ord (375)	219 1/4
Union Int'l 5p Ord (84a)	
Union Print Sales 5p Ord (23d)	272 1/2
Union House 10p Ord (171)	125 1/2
Union & Merchant 10p Ord (300a)	125 1/2
Power Group 5p Ord (129a)	191 1/2
United Technology 5p Ord (150a)	209
Uniprime 1p Ord (22a)	31 1/2
Unigrip 5p Ord (120a)	112 1/2
Unicost Home 5p Ord (173a)	106 1/2
Uniprime 10p Ord (110)	106 1/2
Unitech Hodge 5p Ord (700)	183
Univac Computer 10p Ord (145a)	150
Uniprim 10p Ord (175)	160
Uniprim 5p Ord (120a)	114 1/2
Univac Kerr 10p Ord (130a)	129 1/2
Unigrip Group 11p Ord (160)	68
Low price in parentheses	



STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Vickers shares slide after Steinberg sells his stake

By Derek Pain and Alison Eadie

Shares of the Vickers engineering, office equipment to Rolls-Royce group, plunged 20p to 289p yesterday as Mr Saul Steinberg, the controversial American entrepreneur, sold his 6.6 per cent shareholding in the group.

It was not immediately clear where the Steinberg shares had landed but favourite to have acquired the holding is the Kuwait Investment Office.

Mr Steinberg, operating through his Reliance Group Holdings, first appeared on the Vickers scene early this month when he disclosed a 5.5 per cent stake. Later he lifted his holding to 6.5 per cent.

Moss Bros shares added 15p to 485p on persistent bid speculation. The shares have come up from a low this year at 305p on good trading results - 1984/5 profits up 57 per cent - and hopes that planning permission for a £10 million redevelopment of the Covent Garden site is imminent. The shares are tightly held and it is now difficult to deal in parcels larger than 250 shares.

There were suggestions that he intended to put pressure on the Vickers board to float the group's Rolls-Royce business and that he was banking on a big compensation payment when the group presents its nationalization claim to the European Court of Human Rights.

He is thought to have made the major part of his Vickers investment in the 260p to 270p share range. When he went above the notifiable 5 per cent mark, Vickers shares stood at 276p.

They have since risen to 342p. Their lowest point this year is 212p.

The Steinberg sale was one of a number of factors to rattle the market yesterday. Worries that the Government's £500 million sale of its 49 per cent shareholding in Britoil was near held prices.

Britoil shares slipped 5p to 218p, after touching 215p, as market men worried about another large privatization issue so close to the British Aerospace share sale.

Whether the Britoil sale will be made to investors at large or largely placed among institutional investors is unclear.

With the Norwegians cutting oil prices and Sheikh Yamani calling for a cut in crude oil prices, the market suffered an acute attack of the jitters around lunch-time. Uninspiring trade figures did not help sentiment.

Fears that the Yamani pronouncement could lead to an oil price collapse sent the FT SE share index tumbling from a little changed position to a fall of 11.4 points as profit taking became rife as the three-week account drew towards its close.

But sentiment improved in late trading and the index closed at 1,312.0 points, a fall of 5.4 points.

The narrower FT 30 share index was dragged back below the 1,000 point mark. At its lowest point it was down 10 points. The closing calculation was 999.1 points, off 7.4 points. The index has fallen 0.3 per cent so far this account.

Government stocks were inclined to hold steady with just a smattering of falls of up to 64p at the short end of the market.

C. E. Heath the insurance broker, gained 7p to 620p on the announcement that merger talks with fellow broker, Hogg Robinson, had been called off. Hogg Robinson eased 13p to 263p on the news.

Other insurance brokers were mixed with Stewart Wrightson up 3p to 602p and Willis Faber 3p firmer after its agm at 682p. Sedgwick Group eased 2p to 388p and Minet Holdings were down 1p to 206p.

Meyer International, the timber group, which had been firming the back of an Australian share build up, added on 3p to 140p after the previous day's profit taking.

Marley slipped 4p to 85p on reports of analysts downgrading profits estimates.

British Aerospace partly paid eased 4p to 219p on small scale selling. United Scientific rose another 12p to 210p, having gained 20p the previous day, on takeover rumours. Thorn EMI also continued to advance on speculation that Hanson Trust was considering bidding. The shares rose 8p to 477p.

Allied-Lyons lost 5p to 196p on profit taking and comment following results earlier this week. Tate & Lyle came back 2p to 446p on slight disappointment with the results.

US defence spending cutbacks. The company was heard that the market by Phillips & Drew, the brokers, last November at 105p. Its products are used in optical devices for missile guidance and thermal imaging systems.

Energy Services & Electronics shares eased 3p to 111p, despite publication of the offer document from Brammer. Brammer argues that the services provided and the customers of both companies are in many ways complementary. ESE's base in Europe will help Brammer expand there and Brammer's base in the US will

help ESE develop a rental business there.

Brammer's extraordinary meeting to ask shareholder approval for the bid is scheduled for June 14. Buzzi's offer document for Brammer, which will insist the ESE bid is dropped, is due out next week.

Brammer's share price, unchanged at 371p yesterday, has a good measure of bid premium in it having been 313p before the move for ESE and from Buzzi.

About 20 institutions, including the Prudential with 8.6 per cent, could decide the day for Brammer. Brammer reckons Buzzi's paper distribution business is entirely different from its ball bearing and power transmission distribution business. It hopes shareholders will recognize this rather than be tempted by Buzzi's money. Buzzi closed 3p down at 460p.

Dowry Group fell 3p to 197p on the appearance of a large selling order.

Imperial Chemical Industries gained 7p to 771p on reports of buoyant chemical sales.

Banks were lowered a few coppers with Royal Bank of

Scotland slipping 6p to 264p. Suggestions were heard that the Lloyds Bank share sale was under way.

First National Finance Corporation once again attracted speculative buying. The shares rose 3p to 97p.

Associated Fisheries advanced 3p to 108p following its 75 per cent interim profits advance.

Birmingham Midland slipped 8p to 235p on suspected local selling but Spear and Jackson continued to enjoy takeover rumours, rising 1p to 164p.

Hazlewood Foods gained 40p to 170p. Carpets International shaded to 71p.

Carless Capel slipped 5p to 170p, despite reporting a sharp jump in pre-tax profits last year from £4.9 million to £8.5 million. £1 million more than it forecast last year at the time of its abortive bid for Premier Consolidated.

Carless has written down its remaining holding in Premier by £2.7 million to reflect Premier's lower share price. Mr John Leonard, the chairman, said he has had only one "very gentle" approach for his Premier stake, and it was not from Britoil, as market rumours have suggested. Carless hopes to appoint a new chief executive soon.

Land Industries, which is planning to float its American operation, gained 25p to 925p. There was evidence of keen buying, apparently from one institutional source.

Boddingtons Breweries continued to reflect the expected earnings dilution which will follow its bid for Higgsons Brewery. Twice the shares edged up, but each time were pulled back as sellers appeared. Higgsons finished 2p better off at 225p.

Properties were dull despite the state of results. MEPC fell 3p to 299p following its 13 per cent profits gain. Capital and Counties slipped 5p to 204p.

European Ferries lost 3 1/2p to 139p on its £27 million rights issue.

## Norwich to provide £75m for City project

Norwich Union, the insurance company, has made its largest single investment in property with a £75 million funding of London & Metropolitan Estates' £25,000 sq ft office development at Rope-maker Street on the edge of the City of London.

Norwich Union is financing the development by buying the freehold of the site and granting a 150-year lease to LME, the joint company between London & Metropolitan Trust and Balfour Beatty, the construction company. LME will retain a 6 to 8 per cent stake in the project which has an estimated value of £100 million on completion.

LME bought the site from Barranquilla Investments for £19 million. Interim finance came from the Chase Manhattan Bank which was also involved in London & Edinburgh Trust's Billingsgate Market development for which Citibank looks the likely tenant.

The Rope-maker Street development is on the market at £30 a sq ft although the developer was working on £23 a sq ft at the time the project was conceived. Balfour Beatty has been awarded the £27 million building contract. The building has been designed to cater for banking tenants and Hillier Parker and Healey & Baker, the letting agent says five or six companies are interested.

## £15m sought for dockland arena

Corporate investors are being asked to provide £15 million of the £17 million needed to finance the London Docklands Arena. The sports, leisure and entertainment centre which is being built in the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone, will be the largest in Britain.

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank is issuing 10 million £1 ordinary shares as a prelude to a private placing for L.D.A. Limited, whose directors include Mr Ron Pickering, the sports commentator, and Mr Harvey Goldsmith, the rock concert promoter.

A consortium comprising Bovis Construction North Western, GEC Europe and Mecca Leisure, has already started work on the six-acre site. Investors will be able to take advantage of the 100 per cent industrial building allowances in the zone.

## TEMPUS

# Tate & Lyle sugars losses with bid talk

"How can cocoa go down?" cried the Great Winfield in the *Money Game*. But cocoa fell and the Great Winfield was wiped out. "When will sugar go up?" queries Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of Tate & Lyle, and at first sight his trading position sounds as exposed as the famous Manhattan kurb trader.

Tate & Lyle has taken a long-term strategic position in physical raw sugars, worth 75,000 tonnes. Sugar prices were touching a 15-year nadir when the group invested and looked set to bound. Yet, sadly, bucking the Konradieff cycle, prices have continued to ease in the first six months, contributing to trading losses of £4 million.

At first blush, the group's dealing over the transfer of control to local interests of the Belize Sugar Industries looks equally ugly. This management buyout, Central American style, has led to losses below the line of £11.4 million.

Add into the equation poor profits on sugar refining, after competitive pressures from British Sugar et al squeezed margins, and it is hard to understand the group's enthusiasm about the second half, let alone the 1p rise in the interim dividend to 7.5p.

Yet such snap judgements can be wrong. Tate & Lyle makes a convincing case over the stability and indeed quality of earnings from the sugar side. In Belize, for example the group orchestrated the management buyout and claims that the terms of its management contract are lucrative.

This should not be treated, apparently, as knee-jerk jingoism. Tate & Lyle is used to such treatment. It is commonly invited back to run the estates from which it has nominally disinvested.

At 3 1/2 cents the downside risk for sugar looks fairly slim, while the upside could be another 62 cents, assuming price cycles repeat themselves. Again, key acquisitions in the US after the bankruptcy of the Hunt Brothers have helped the group build up a near-18 per cent stake in the entire US sugar market.

It is hardly surprising therefore that yet again Tate & Lyle is talking telephone numbers about acquisitions. Net cash flow is worth £80 million a year and some £350 million

can be spent without breaching the borrowing limits. After the abortive bid for Brooke Bond the City may dismiss such talk as vainglorious speculation. Tate & Lyle counters this by pointing out that all of its recent buys have performed well.

The shares eased 2p yesterday to 446p. The recent underperformance has been chronic rather than acute. The group may yet surprise the market.

## Harrisons & Crosfield

Harrisons & Crosfield had nearly everything going for it last year except investor confidence. Profits rose from £56.6 million to £83.2 million, beating an £82 million forecast made at the time of the bid for Pauls, but the shares failed to outperform.

The main motor last year was the plantations division where record prices for palm oil were of some help. The vigour is going to be difficult to maintain. Meanwhile, the chemicals side looks disappointing.

The inclusion of Pauls for most of this year will boost group profits but Pauls itself has limited long-term prospects, as its markets for malt and animal feeds mature.

Annual profits seem to be running at about £87 million including Pauls but excluding property profits which were £4.4 million (£1.4 million last year). On that basis the price earnings ratio is 11 and the yield 6.3 per cent with the shares at 451p. They are doomed to a dull existence.

## Thomas Borthwick

A £4.6 million turnaround to profits of £3.7 million at Thomas Borthwick, the meat trader welcome though it is, should not be taken as a pointer to continued growth.

The company still has serious problems, even after three years of self-inflicted butchery. Borthwick is still making losses in Australia, although these are falling slowly. In the first half the Australian picture was disguised by an excellent performance in New Zealand where the lambing season was earlier than usual.

The second half will not have that advantage and profits for the year might be only £1 million more than last

year's £4.2 million. At least this year there should be no help from accounting changes. Borrowings are still piled high. Indeed they are higher than at the last balance sheet date when they stood at £47 million, more than twice shareholders' funds.

The company expects them to fall to that level by September. But in present conditions it can hardly hope to trade out of its financial difficulties. A rights issue therefore, looks likely.

At 39p the shares are trading on 10 times earnings (after a 51 per cent tax charge) and have little going for them, at least until there are signs of a better quality stock.

## European Ferries

The analysts sighed with pleasure as they glimpsed the European Ferries annual report. "Far more informative than usual", they gloved - that is, until they reached Note 21, at which point more hand-wringing was evident.

The note to the accounts details just how great a build-up in the group's overseas - property interests took place in 1984. Debt is broken down by divisions, and overseas property borrowings soared from £40 million to £122 million, partly because of the £42 million spent on the Meridian office park buy in Denver. Not that the US ventures have not been profitable, American property profits last year were £14.6 million.

Net gearing nevertheless has risen to 55 per cent of equity by the year end, and with a current capital spend of about £130 million on shipping alone, plainly European Ferries needed extra capital, if only to protect its shipping cash flows from the potential depredations of Sealink. Hence the £72 million cash call.

Last night the group countered analysts' criticisms that gearing remains high even after the cash call, by forecasting its borrowing requirements into medium term. Peak gearing should be about 50 per cent by 1987. Presumably that argues a fairly successful experience on cross-Channel ferries and property over the next two years. But the market took these comments on board and marked the shares down 4p to 139p.

## Redundancies fall 27% to 5-year low

Redundancies dropped to their lowest level since 1979 last year, with a 27 per cent decline on the 1983 figure. The fall in redundancies, which began in the middle of 1981, appears to be continuing.

The figures, published in the May issue of *Employment Gazette* from the Department of Employment, show that the redundancy rate dropped from

16 per 1,000 employees in 1983 to 12 per 1,000 last year. The total for confirmed redundancies was 237,000, compared with 326,000 in 1983 and a peak of 532,000 in 1981.

There was a 30 per cent fall in the redundancy rate in manufacturing and an 18 per cent drop in the service industries. The highest redundancy rate, 66 per 1,000, was in shipbuilding,

followed by aerospace, motor vehicles, metal manufacture and mechanical engineering. The rate in the coal industry was 32 per 1,000.

Lowest redundancy rates were recorded in nuclear fuel production, the only industry with no reported redundancies, agriculture, the health services and telecommunications.

## 'Harder line on banking capital set to continue'

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

The trend towards tougher capital requirements for banks is likely to continue, Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers, says in its latest publication on the clearing banks.

The broker also argues that the present system of banking supervision will need to be developed to cope with banks' changing activities.

Wood Mackenzie takes issue with a number of criticisms levelled at the recent perpetual debt issues by the clearing banks.

It says the perpetual loan stock issues, which have been transforming capital ratios, are valid as primary capital. But the broker gives a warning that this new source of capital may prove ultimately to have only provided a breathing space.

The attitude of supervisors is much more rigorous than in the past because of the increasingly uncertain banking environment and "the improvement in capital ratios arising from the issues of perpetuals may count for nothing if the Bank of England requires the banks to maintain higher ratios than in the past", Wood Mackenzie says.

The broker says supervisors will have to evolve new rules to deal with the growing involvement of banks in off-balance sheet financing and the securities business.

Furthermore, although stress is being laid on a qualitative approach to capital ratios by supervisors, the pressure for international coordination could lead to more formal capital requirements being established.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12 1/2%
Adam & Company	12 1/2%
BCCI	12 1/2%
Barclays	12 1/2%
Citibank	12 1/2%
Citibank Savings	11 3/4%
Consolidated Creds	12 1/2%
Commercial Trust	12 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	12 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	12 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	12 1/2%
Midland Bank	12 1/2%
Nat Westminster	12 1/2%
TSB	12 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/2%
Citibank NA	12 1/2%

1 Mortgage Base Rate.

# Associated British Foods



"An excellent performance achieved by our UK operating companies"

Garry Weston, Chairman

## Salient features from the Report and Accounts 1985

- \* Overall group profit increased by 20 per cent.
- \* UK manufacturing trading profits up 30 per cent: retail profits up 18 per cent.
- \* Overseas results affected by adverse currency realignments.
- \* Profit attributable slightly lower due to increase in UK tax charge.
- \* Shareholders' Funds increased from £786 million to £841 million.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1985 £ million	1984 £ million
Turnover-excluding Premier Group	2,930.6	2,764.7
Group profit-excluding Premier Group	108.8	90.6
Investment income	23.5	23.7
Profit of Premier Group	-	12.4
Profit before Tax	132.3	126.7
Tax and minority interests	53.4	42.2
Profit attributable to the Company	78.9	84.5
Extraordinary items	10.8	87.6*
Profit for the Financial Year	89.7	172.1
Earnings per share	19.8p	21.2p

\*Last year Extraordinary items included the profit on the sale of Premier Group and a provision for deferred taxation.

Associated British Foods plc  
Weston Centre, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.

# Harrisons & Crosfield

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS (Subject to Audit)

year ended 31st December

	1984 £ million	1983 £ million
Group profit before interest and taxation	97.3	65.7
Group profit before taxation	83.2	56.6
Extraordinary items	10.8	(4.6)
Attributable to Ordinary shareholders	58.0	26.0
Earnings per Ordinary share	38.8p	24.5p
Dividends per Ordinary share	20.0p	17.0p

1984 was a good year. Pre-tax profits were up by 47% to £83.2 million. Earnings per share increased by 58% to 38.8p. Ordinary dividend at 20p is now nearly twice covered. Shareholders' funds now exceed £500 million.

## Plantations

Profit before interest £49.4m (1983 £22.1m)  
All the Group's Plantation interests produced higher crops. This fine achievement, combined with the realisation of good prices which in a number of cases were above average, earned profits in the aggregate substantially above those reported in 1983.

## Chemicals and Industrial

Profit before interest £16.0m (1983 £13.9m)  
Led by British Chrome & Chemicals, profits from all the UK and European manufacturing operations were ahead of the previous year. Good performances in chemical distribution from Australia, UK and two of the American units were not matched by the companies along the North East Coast of the USA, or in Canada. In the latter country, which has suffered from lack of buoyancy in its economy for some time, our results were poor but future performance should benefit from remedial measures and the change in Government policies. Most of the Linatex operations provided a satisfactory return, with the exception of the USA where heavy costs were incurred because of investment in new branches.

## ORDINARY DIVIDEND

A final dividend of 15.5p per share is recommended by the Board, making a total for 1984 of 20p per share, this being 17.6% up on the total dividend of 17p per share for 1983.

## PROSPECTS

Production of the Plantation companies is similar to last year's record output and the UK and European chemical companies have started the year well but against this bad weather in the UK has affected the Timber and Building Supplies division. In North America our chemicals operations still encounter difficulties, especially from cheap imports, but they are making headway. Pauls pic's results will be included from the second quarter of 1985. The early months started slowly but, with commodity prices remaining at present levels and some alleviation of competitive pressures in the United States, we would expect an improvement in the trading environment for the Group as a whole for the rest of the year.

The comparative figures for the year ended 31st December 1983 are an extract from the full accounts for that year which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the auditors gave an unqualified opinion.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD PLC, 1-4 GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON EC3R 5AB





## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Shares lose ground

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13. Dealings End, May 31. Contango Day, June 3. Settlement Day, June 10.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES  
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.  
 You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year Bids or Tons
	<b>INDUSTRIALS E-K</b>	
1	Enron	
2	Endine House	
3	Fiber	
4	Fieldstead Doggart	
5	Hopkinsons	
6	Fluoro	
7	Gravel	
8	Falcon	
9	GFI Int.	
10	French (Thomas)	
	<b>INSURANCE</b>	
11	Equity & Law	
12	Willis Tower	
13	Stewart Watson	
14	Royal	
15	Sedgwick Grp.	
16	Minnat	
17	Britannic	
18	Sun Alliance	
19	Over Union	
20	Federated	
	<b>CHEMICALS, PLASTICS</b>	
21	Rennick	
22	Imp Chem Ind.	
23	Lehigh	
24	Verschell Chem.	
25	Croda	
26	Halstead (James)	
27	Alliant Catalysts	
28	SNIA BPD	
29	Coates Bros.	
30	American	
	<b>BANKS, DISCOUNT, BP</b>	
31	First Nat Finance	
32	Standard Court	
33	Hill Securities	
34	Brown Shipley	
35	Nat Asset Bk.	
36	King & Shotton	
37	Nat West	
38	Messico	
39	Provident	
40	Citib	
© Times Newspapers Limited Year Daily Total		

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

1985 High Low Stock			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

BRITISH FUNDS			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

UNDATED			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

INDEX-LINKED			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

1985 High Low Company			
Price	Chg	Price	P/E

BREWERIES			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

ELECTRICALS			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
Company	Price	Chg	Price

INDUSTRIALS E-K			
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INDUSTRIALS L-R			
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1985 High Low Company			
Price	Chg	Price	P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS			
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CHEMICALS, PLASTICS			
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67	185	McLane common	50	-	4.5	8.1
200	262	id.	50	-	10.0	5.5
158	158	Moline	20	-	1.0	2.5
294	188	Morgan Crucible	220	-	11.4	5.2
111	89	Moss (Fisher)	105	-	4.3	4.1
80	37	MS Int	41	-	0.18	0.28
27	22 1/2	MY Dart	27	-	1.1	4.5
17 1/2	8	Neopend	15 1/2	-	0.19	0.9
180	119	Nali (J)	144	-	5.8	4.7



COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Retail warehouse parks

Manhattan rents

Computer hall

## Chesterfield up 7.5% on asset revaluation

Chesterfield Properties' 1984 results show net asset value up 7.5 per cent to 572p per share. The group's properties have been revalued at £125.63 million from £121.34 million in 1983. Pre-tax net income was £6.44 million up from £5.6 million.

Long-term prospects for the company hinge on the letting success of two large office developments. One is the 130,000 sq ft New City Court being developed with Lovell Developments, in which Chesterfield has a 75 per cent stake.

The scheme, close to the St Martin's Property Corporation's London Bridge City development, starts near London Bridge Station. Asking rents are thought to be £14 a sq ft with rates at a similar level or above, through Edward Erdman and Herring Son & Daw, the letting agents.

Chesterfield hopes to cash in on the booming City market by offering space which is attractive to financial services operations. However, crossing London Bridge to the south still represents a large barrier to London companies and there are the competing attractions of the St Martin's scheme.

Buckingham Gate the other office development in London SW1, is under way and the company hopes to see interest in this project, due for completion next year.

A final dividend of 6.5p is recommended with earnings per share at 18.83p compared with 14.91p in 1983.

## Counting cost of currency ups and downs

● Currency fluctuations are a cross which property companies with heavy overseas investment, such as MEPC and Hammons, have to bear.

Recent results from these companies show the effect they can have on net asset values. But it is not just property companies who have to handle the ups and downs of the currency markets.

The importance of currency movements and their management in overall property investment is relevant to all companies and is highlighted by Jones Lang Wootton, the firm of chartered surveyors, in its international property review.

Mr Keith Douglas-Mann, chairman of the firm's London partnership, said: "Productivity, export capability and buying capacity affect fluctuations in asset values. Not always apparent, the core of these assets is often real estate, whether or not it is owned by traders or leased to them by third parties."

"Not only is the true worth important in the balance sheet, in a competitive market the property itself has to be of the best design and economic for its purpose."

"The suitability and underlying value of real estate may have a more fundamental long-term effect on the financial stability of an owning or occupying organization than will its main business activity."

Jones Lang Wootton has compared the growth in office rents in 14 countries over the

last 10 to 15 years to see which locations are the top performers in sterling terms. Midtown Manhattan in New York was the star performer with a spectacular rental growth in sterling terms of 24.9 per cent compared with the City of London at 6.1 per cent and the West End at 8.7 per cent.

Los Angeles, Washington and San Francisco in the US followed closely behind New York, with Australian cities making up the rest of the top 10 performers measured on the prime rent index. In the years 1970 to 1985, Dublin, Hong Kong, Central, San Francisco and Washington DC performed best in sterling terms.

Jones Lang has chosen to use the prime rent index because it says the properties within are those which will attract the institutional investor and reflect a more consistent quality between the centres surveyed.

The firm has also looked at performance in terms of local currencies. The decline of the strength of the pound since 1970 is reflected in lower mean growth rates when expressed in local currency. On this basis, the highest performers from 1975 to 1985 were still midtown New York, Washington DC and the Australian cities of Melbourne and Sydney.

In the period 1970 to 1985, Dublin, Glasgow, Hong Kong, Central and Washington DC came tops in local currency terms, while New York dropped down the list.

● Several large lettings took more than 1 million sq ft of space off the central London office market last month, according to Debenham Tewson & Chiswick's latest survey.

The pre-letting of Rosenbaum-Stanhope's Liverpool Street station development, now called Broadgate, and the letting of the Angel Centre in Islington accounted for 35 per cent of the 1.3 million sq ft taken up last month. The Civic Centre development at Holborn Viaduct with 60,800 sq ft was let as was the 46,500 sq ft Bevis Marks House in the City.

Available space in EC1 fell by nearly a third to 477,000 sq ft and in the City as a whole, there was an 8 per cent fall to 2.63 million sq ft. Most of the remaining space in the City is now located in EC2 and EC3.

In the West End, Mayfair saw a 31 per cent drop in available space in the last year with SW1 experiencing a 24 per cent drop. During April, there was a net addition of 1 million sq ft of office space in central London.



Dalkeith House, near Edinburgh, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Buccleuch, is on the market offering 27,470 sq ft of offices. There is also 5,000 sq ft of modern space in a purpose-

designed computer hall nearby. The property, set in a country estate, was built in 1701. It was formerly used by ICI, the computer company which used it as a research centre for 14

years. The house and the computer building may be let separately and the extent of the grounds to be included can be negotiated. The letting agent is Cluttons

## MFI in search of 50 sites for new stores

By Judith Huntley

While the Burton Group, aided by Sir Terence Couran, attempts to take over Debenhams, the department store chain with valuable high street and shopping centre properties, MFI, the furniture retailer which recently announced a merger with Asda, the food retailer, has announced that it wants 125 acres by the end of next year for another 1.5 million sq ft of trading space on the edge or out of town.

Mr Derek Hunt, the chairman of MFI, told 400 estate agents in London yesterday: "We have a crying need for new store sites".

The company's minimum requirement for the next 12 months is 50 sites of at least 2.5 acres and up to six acres. MFI wants to buy freeholds wherever possible but it will consider buying from developers or undertaking joint schemes with non-competing retailers where appropriate.

Mr Malcolm Shaw, MFI's property director, said the company had spent £55 million in the last year on land, buildings and fees. "We have an estimated 12 per cent of the total UK market and we intend to double that share by opening stores, expanding our product range and increasing substantially existing store sizes", he said.

The desire to increase store size is part of the reason for Burton's bid for Debenhams. And the acquisition of freehold property not only acts as a hedge against ever rising retail rents but also adds considerably to the asset base of the company.

But where MFI and other retail warehouse operators are keen to obtain sites with the maximum amount of parking and room to hold their stock, it is intriguing to hear the Burton Group say that it will sell furniture and carpets from high street locations. Habitat does this at the moment, allied with a large mail order service, but it appears to be bucking the trend for more in-town stores to do the same.

MFI, which became a public company 15 years ago, opened its first store in 1971 in a far from prime retail location. It now has 128 stores with a turnover in 1983-84 of £301 million from 3.25 million sq ft.

Mr Hunt says that it is not only the greatly increased square footage which has produced good results. Sales per sq ft have continually risen above the retail price index. A figure of £95.29 a sq ft emerges from the company's 1983-84 results compared with £32.24 a sq ft in 1974-75.

And the company says it is now inundated with inquiries from investors, which it says it is resisting. Retail warehouses were totally unacceptable forms of investment to the large institutions until recently. Now, however, as rents and values rise, they are becoming sought-after.

But a new trend in retail development, the retail warehouse park, a cluster of retail warehouses on the same site could pose a threat to older, single retail warehouse developments. At least that is the view of Bernard Thorpe & Partners, the estate agents. It has carried out a study of retail parks and concludes that as these become increasingly important in the retail hierarchy, a drop in demand from retailers for the traditional one-off unit, could cast doubt over the future value of such buildings from an occupational and investment viewpoint. This would indeed be ironic. Just as the institutional investors come to terms with a retail warehouse market, that market could change with clusters of such

stores being in favour and more valuable than their predecessors.

Bernard Thorpe argues that if retail warehouse parks produce rewards for traders in terms of increased turnover, then they can produce rewards for developers and investors in terms of increased development yields and rental growth. If groups such as Land Securities are going in for retail parks, the future development in this area looks assured. The agents' report says that Sunday trading, if approved by Parliament, will boost the success of retail warehouse parks inhabited by do-it-yourself chains as well as furniture and electrical retailers.

The desire to develop and operate from edge-or-out-of-town retail parks may be there but the opportunity for building them is not so assured. Some local authorities take a hard line on allowing such schemes but others are taking positive steps to identify appropriate sites. Government policy is as yet vague on the subject with decisions taken on an ad hoc basis as the result of planning appeals. However, that may change in the near future as a government circular on such forms of shopping is expected shortly.

In the mean time companies seeking the ideal solution to their trading requirements may have to compromise as good sites become increasingly rare. Toys 'R' Us, the US company which is the world's largest toy retailer, is making inroads in to the United Kingdom market and has bought five sites totalling 225,000 sq ft dotted around the south of the country. However, its only true out-of-town site is at Cribbs Causeway, Bristol, where it will have a three-acre site opposite the Carrefour supermarket.

The company originally wanted greenfield sites on motorway junctions, but found like many other retailers that these were scarce and very expensive. In the event its other sites in the United Kingdom are a mix of in-town locations, in high streets and shopping malls.

## Knight Frank acts in £2.8m New York deal

Empire State Electric Energy Research Corporation, the American company which includes electric utilities operating in New York State, New England and Canada, has taken 10,527 sq ft in the 700,000 sq ft building owned by the Durst Organisation at 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

The company is paying an

aggregate rent of \$3.6 million (£2.87 million) for the nine-year lease. Other tenants in the office block include New York Telephone, Citibank and Hallmark. Empire State was advised by Douglas Elliman Knight Frank, the recently-established American operation of Knight Frank & Rutley, Gronick & Co acted for the owner.

## WATTS BLAKE BEARNE

NEWTON ABBOT

Mr. C. D. Pike, Chairman, reports:

Pre-tax profits exceed £4 million

\* Pre-tax profits increased by 17.3% to £4,256m compared with £3,628m in 1983.

\* Total gross dividend increased to 7.0p from 5.85p. Capitalisation issue of one Ordinary Share for every five held.

\* Profitability continued to improve during 1984 thanks to increases in exports and the sale of refined clays.

\* Re-appraisal of our management structure and marketing strategy and redefining of executive functions as a contribution towards the continued upward trend in profitability.

Annual General Meeting: 31st May 1985



Watts Blake Bearne & Co PLC

PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS

Bardon Unaudited Results		
Bardon Hill Group PLC		
The Group's activities consist of quarrying and associated activities		
Year to 31 March, 1985	1985 £'000	1984 £'000
Sales	33,205	28,985
Profit before tax	4,294	3,715
Profit after tax	2,459	2,200
Dividend gross per share	4.03p	3.43p
Dividend net per share	2.82p	2.40p
Earnings per share - before tax	13.78p	11.92p
-after tax	7.89p	7.06p

Points from the statement by the Chairman, R.W.G. Tom

- Record pre-tax profits of £4,294,000.
- Dividend increased by 17.5%.
- Optimistic long term growth prospects.

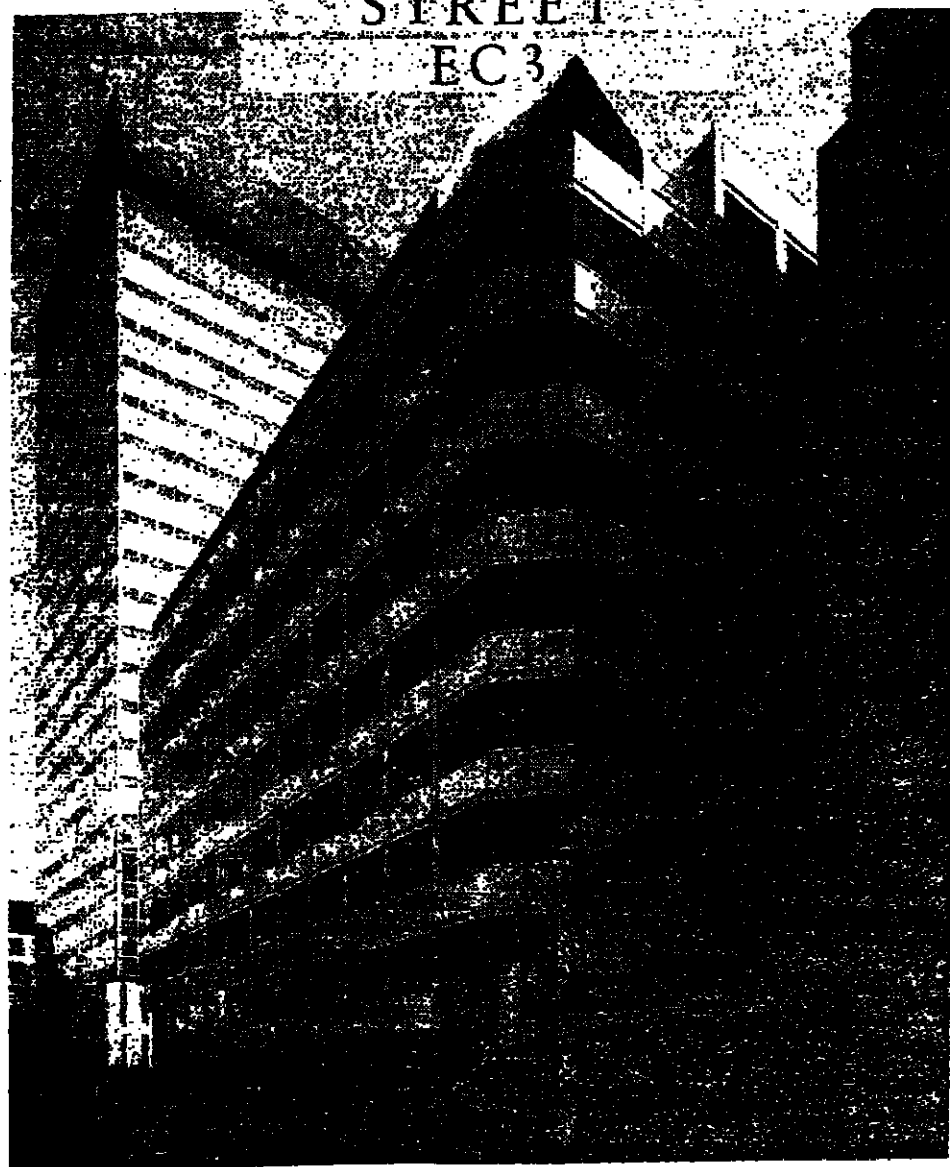
Copies of the full Report and Accounts will be available from M&ES, from K. J. Cox, Bardon Hill Group PLC, Bardon Hill, Leicestershire LE19 2TL. Telephone 0533 382228. The Company's Shares are traded on the Over-the-Counter Market by Granville & Co. Ltd, 8 Lovell Lane, London, EC3R 8BB.

● Several large lettings took more than 1 million sq ft of space off the central London office market last month, according to Debenham Tewson & Chiswick's latest survey.

TO LET

SIX  
FENCHURCH  
STREET  
EC3

TO LET



52,500 sq. ft. of new, prime air-conditioned office space.

The building will be open for inspection between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Tuesday 21st May until Tuesday 11th June excluding Saturdays and Sundays and the Bank Holiday on Monday 27th May.

On the instructions of

part of the Land Securities Group.

Sole agents

Edward Erdman

Surveyors  
23 Collyer Hill London EC4  
Telephone 01-256 3611

## Great Portland buys Limco for £12.9m

Great Portland Estates has bought the Limco Group, a property investment and development company based in Croydon, Surrey, for £12.9 million.

Limco's portfolio was valued at £17.5 million in February. The entire share capital of Limco totalling 611,790 ordinary shares has been acquired on the basis of 13 Great Portland shares plus 50p cash for the Limco shares.

The Limco portfolio has 24 freeholds with 60 per cent offices, 28 per cent industrial and 12 per cent shops.

### COMPANY NEWS

● KLEINWORT BENSON: A new company, KBH Oil Services, is being formed by Kleinwort, Benson and the Hutchinson Group. It will provide a comprehensive and independent agency service for oil producers. After the dissolution of SIOC, the independent North Sea oil producers will have to make alternative arrangements for the disposal of crude oil and KBH is being set up specifically to meet this.

● BRINCO (All figures in Canadian dollars): Revenues and net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 1984 were \$18.24 million and \$585,000 (£338,000) respectively. The comparative figure for 1984 for revenue was \$2.71 million and, before giving effect to increase recovery, earnings were \$1.69 million.

44-48 Borough  
High Street  
London SE1

Self contained  
office premises

TO BE LET

Freehold  
possibly available

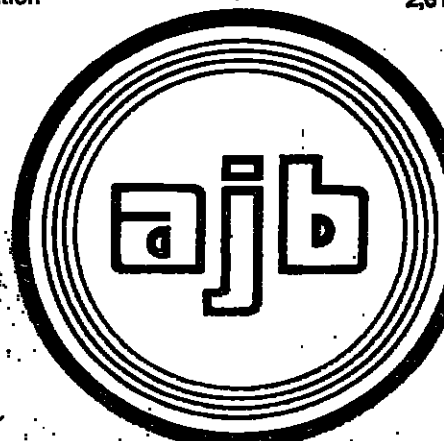
Approx. 4,818 sq.ft.

Call  
01-499 3933

## Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Extract from Audited Accounts

	28th Feb. 1985 £'000	29th Feb. 1984 £'000
Share Capital	16,400	14,800
Retained Profit	10,543	9,533
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	21,024	15,257
Deposits	649,798	542,977
Loans	500,826	381,931
Total Assets	715,464	595,844
Profit before Taxation	4,012	3,302
Profit after Taxation	2,610	2,598



The  
Saiwa  
Bank  
Limited

The  
Mitsui  
Bank  
Limited

The  
Daichi Kangyo  
Bank  
Limited

The  
Nomura  
Securities  
Co. Ltd.

An International Consortium Bank  
(Shareholders' aggregate assets well exceeding U.S.\$310 billion)  
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited  
28-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3DA  
Tel: 01-623 5661. Telex: 866361















# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

May 30, 1985

**I**t is quite extraordinary and deeply depressing that after more than five years in office and with unemployment at record levels the Government can produce a White Paper called *Employment - The Challenge for the Nation*. The title sums it up. It is our problem, not theirs. All the emphasis is on removing responsibility from government.

The document declares that "the task as a whole must be for the nation as a whole". That "whole" includes school-leavers who may pass through training and then find 15 to 20 per cent unemployment in their area. How can they play their full part? How can the man of 50 whose factory shuts? Or the woman whose public sector post is axed? The White Paper is a cruel deception.

Outside of the Government, the CBI, TUC, Tory "wets", SDP, Liberal Alliance, and Labour Party have all produced overlapping proposals. Spend far more on infrastructure, give far more government to high-tech and research and development. The new Employment Institute brings together much of this thinking.

But there is a fundamental question to pose - to Whitehall,

Westminster and to the whole nation, though, especially, one for government: Do we accept a long-term commitment to a society built on work? It might seem an unnecessary question for Mrs Thatcher, who claims to have created a nation that is leaner and fitter to compete in world markets and who undoubtedly believes in, and personally practises, the work ethic. But the next couple of years are unlikely to see a change of government. We may yet have to face a further dose of monetarism after the next election.

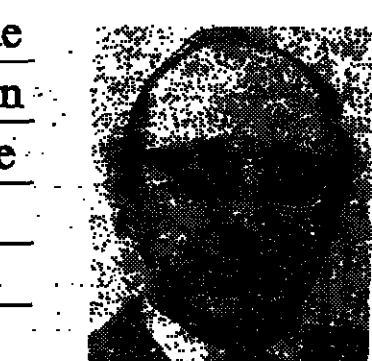
Does that mean present levels of unemployment, and possibly still higher levels, are to be a permanent enshrined aspect of the economic and social scene, partly from a stubborn, even callous, political refusal to change but also from the consequences of the new technology which cannot be ignored as part of the equation?

Political and industrial judgments will be made daily in the immediate period ahead which will influence further economic growth and development for decades. Decisions will be taken inside and outside Whitehall, and the employment effects, direct and indirect, will seldom be considered in the same

**Employers and trade unions must be open to new policies if the dole queue is to be dealt with, says ex-MP John Grant**

way as, say, investment, sales or marketing.

New jobs will be created in the high-tech industries. Other jobs will go. The alternative is to lapse into further industrial mediocrity - and lose still more jobs. These advances are essential in a fiercely competitive international environment. They can often be desirable in themselves, if properly harnessed. There are already far too many unemployed people who will never work again. There must be foresight and planning if those numbers are not to be swelled by further displacement through technological change.



the strike-free element is only one component. There is, too, in those agreements, a deliberate emphasis on job security. The important thing is for the benefits of change to be maximized and fairly shared. But how far does that sharing go? Only among those in work? Or can it be extended to the workless and, if so, how?

It is useless simply to talk about shorter hours and higher pay. Most of industry cannot remain competitive in that situation. There will be employer hostility and government hostility whatever the government - and little real movement as a consequence.

There is tremendous need for expansion, not least in parts of the public sector. But the level of unemployment will significantly determine the level of demand and of resources. Public services, in particular, must be paid for largely from the wealth and taxes of a prosperous manufacturing sector. There cannot be any precise blueprint to resolve the dilemma. Market forces alone are unequal to the task. Government has to lead. There has to be a shared responsibility to see that the fruits of new technology are sensibly distributed and widely enjoyed.

**W**e will all have to face up to the need for a radical restructuring of our working lives. It will mean a new kind of industrial revolution, requiring some painful concessions and compromises all round. We must relate our wealth-creating capacity more closely to the manpower used. For employers that must mean a more ready acceptance of innovative manpower policies, a willingness to pay for change and to pick up a larger share of the costs to the wider community of the consequential rationalization and development measures.

For the unions, there will have to be a greater readiness to move from the ritual annual wage demand to a cost-effective package that will aid both employment and productivity and will recognize the responsibility to those without work, including all those youngsters en-route to a shrinking job market.

It is difficult to preach any kind of incomes policy in the current economic climate. But we cannot simply leave a gaping hole in the middle of economic policy and then pretend hypocritically that we really do care about the unemployed and about getting them back to work.

The Government, far from facing up to the challenge of unemployment, runs away from its responsibilities. Government's role as a catalyst of change is crucial. It can do most of all to shape and encourage a fresh approach.

We need far more now than a mere reaffirmation of the old and increasingly meaningless commitment to full employment. If we are not to have a society based on work, if instead we are to lurch on with perhaps 15 to 20 per cent, perhaps even more, of our employable population living at state expense, undignified, demoralized and jobless, then we had better know it and know it now.

Our society surely does believe that apart from the elderly and those with young children, incapacitated relatives or severe disabilities, the rest of us should work for a living and be given every opportunity to do so. We cannot simply stumble on, unprepared and unable to deal with a situation that will not only become more difficult but also increasingly dangerous.

John Grant is head of communications for the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, and is a former Under-Secretary of State for Employment and an ex-SDP MP.

Advertising 01-278 9161/5 Enquiries

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Your duties include the curatorial and administrative management of the department, including supervision of the academic work of the staff, especially intended publications; responsibility for the care and maintenance of the collections; advising and reporting to the Director and the Trustees. In addition you will be expected to contribute both to the Department's scholarly output, at the highest level, in an important area of the collections, and to the development of Museum policy.

You should normally be at least 35 and

under 55 years of age, but exceptionally well qualified candidates outside these age limits will be considered. You must be of high academic standing in some branch of the art, archaeology, history or languages of the ancient Near East and must have both a good general knowledge of the fields of antiquities mentioned above and a specialised knowledge of one of them. Proven administrative ability is essential, and practical museum experience would be a considerable advantage.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 20 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

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- management of the Company on tour
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Please state in a covering letter any companies to which you do not wish to apply.

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To demonstrate the importance of the appointment an attractive salary and benefits package will be negotiated together with relocation assistance where appropriate.

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Salary Negotiable

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Our client does not have a fixed view on salary, preferring instead to find the right person first and then to negotiate a package - it will be generous.

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Robin Wood, Managing Director, Egmont Limited,  
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For further details, please contact The Administrator, The Numerical Algorithms Group Ltd, NAG Central Office, 256 Banbury Road, OXFORD OX2 7DE. Tel: (01865) 511245.

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Mrs M A Model, Company Personnel Officer, Glaxovet Limited, Breakspear Road, South Harefield, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB9 8LS. Telephone: Ruislip (08956) 30268.

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**DuBois Chemicals**

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We have been represented in the British transport market for many years by a wide spectrum of activities. For our London-based subsidiary we are now looking for a

## Managing Director

with a good knowledge of the British market to supervise both our activities within Britain and traffic between Britain and the Continent. The successful applicant will be expected to continue the expansion of our rail car and tank-container business.

Specialist knowledge would be an advantage, but we are also prepared to train an applicant with several years experience in either the forwarding business or in transport and haulage. The post requires a familiarity with the British market acquired in previous employment, and the applicant should have a command of both English and German adequate for conducting business in both languages. In addition to the acquisition of new customers, this position in a large German group operating internationally embraces personnel management and responsibility for the company budget.

The job represents a challenge to the right applicant: it offers a variety of opportunities and a salary to match.

We have engaged a management consultancy service so that applicants can enjoy a confidential exchange of information. They can be reached by phone (01049 211/49 90 73) on Saturday and Sunday between 18.00 and 20.00, in the week from 8.00 (Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays until 20.00).

Your written application should be sent to the following address:

## NICOLAI & PARTNER

Managementberatung GmbH (BDU)

Taubenstraße 2 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Tel. 0211/489073

## NO FAT SALARY NO PROMISES NO EASY WAY NO HOLIDAY

We are a group of rapidly expanding companies in the fields of communication, information and marketing.

We are preparing for the future and are looking for the right individuals to participate in a long term management programme.

We are looking to train people for future entrepreneurial and managerial roles, and require people who have no reservations about working within a disciplined and personally demanding organisational context.

The rewards could be high, but you have to be willing to start at the bottom and undergo a rigorous training programme.

If you are a graduate, in your twenties, and want to find out more, ring for a first interview.

Call me, Peter Robeson on: 01-242 4000.

## International Oil Trading Company

Based in Switzerland is presently seeking a representative for its operations in the U.K. The successful applicant will have at least 15 years experience in the refinery and oil industry and will be a qualified chemical engineer, and qualified to post-graduate level in economics and administration and with experience in trading, commercial and economic activities.

The ability to speak fluent English, German, Arabic and Hebrew will be an advantage.

Send full details of career, current salary and qualifications To Box 1493 T, The Times.

## Architectural Heritage of Cheltenham

We require an energetic Sales Lady/Gentleman, preferably with experience in Antiques or similar fields, to specialize in the sale of FINE REPRODUCTION AND PERIOD ARCHITECTURAL FIXTURES AND FITTINGS.

The successful applicant will be responsible for sales promotion, advertising, presentational work and some administration. Some knowledge of period Architecture, History of Art, and/or a foreign language, preferably European, would be to the applicant's advantage, but not absolutely essential.

Hours and salary by negotiation. Please apply in writing, giving full particulars to: ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, c/o Mr. A. Puddy, 10 Lyplatt Terrace, CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire.

## SCOTTISH CROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

The Governing Body of the Scottish Crop Research Institute invites applications for the post of Director which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor C. E. TAYLOR, CBE, in March 1986.

SCRI, which is funded by an annual grant from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, is a major crop research institute within the Agricultural and Food Research Service. Its research programme requires a wide range of scientific disciplines associated with the production and breeding of arable and horticultural crops.

Candidates should have an established record of scientific leadership and the capability to manage an organisation with over 300 staff. Salary: £26,909 per annum, non-contributory super-annuation scheme. The Institute is an equal opportunities employer.

Further particulars can be obtained from: Mr. M. D. Anderson, The Secretary to the Governing Body. Applications accompanied by a full curriculum vitae & the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged with the secretary to the Governing Body Scottish Crop Research Institute, Invergowrie, Dundee, DD2 5DA. Closing date 12th July.

## COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE ENGINEERS

£10,000-£18,500 + Relocation

Have you B.Sc. with min. 2 yrs. Micros or Minis exp. interested in working on Voice Communications, Control Systems & Data Communications products? If so and you have experience in using one or more of these languages please send resume to: C. PAVAN, PLM 16, PASCAL, PL2, RUS 86, ASBESLEY.

CBS APPOINTMENTS

1 Weston Gardens, Bournemouth

01202-882125 (9h line) only

or Sunday & Monday 28th & 27th on 04262-70379 or 0202-884881

ADMIN MANAGER/ACCOUNTS

CROYDON BASED

Respond to send every few months to N. London, Bedford, Portsmouth and Scotland. All expenses and overnight accommodation paid. Accounts up to date balance sheet and no "other company" interest, or existing partnership and share selling may be required. Age 30 to 45, £2,500 to £3,500 for right person. Free parking and excellent canteen, 4 weeks holiday. Side agency.

14 High Street, West Wickham, Kent

Tel. (01) 776 9491

## ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

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British Aerospace at Bracknell continues to win technically challenging contracts and to invest in new equipment, facilities and high-calibre personnel. We are one of the world's leading innovators in sophisticated systems for defence applications. Healthy growth creates high demand for Degree/HND/HNC qualified professionals at all levels from Engineer to Team Leader in all the following areas:

- SYSTEMS**
- Control Systems theory and design
- Systems analysis and simulation
- Performance specification and evaluation
- Target acquisition techniques
- Image/Signal processing
- Algorithm design
- Trials analysis
- Electro-optical system design
- Reliability
- Evaluation and prediction

- QUALITY**
- Test equipment for electronic and electro-mechanical assemblies
- Microprocessor based ATE systems
- Design and production liaison
- Co-ordinating test method development

## HARDWARE

- Multi- and distributed processing
- Digital interface and data highway design
- Signal/image processing
- Microprocessor systems design and implementation
- Analogue/digital circuit design
- Semi-custom chip design
- A to D sensor interface conversions
- Graphic card design
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## SOFTWARE

- Assembler-level 16 bit micros
- Hi level Pascal, Coral 66
- Real-time mini and micro software design
- Software/Hardware interfacing
- Designing and implementing software utilising embedded processors

To find out more about the projects, stimulating working environment, rewards, benefits and prospects we offer, write with career details to Kevin Harris, Assistant Personnel Manager, British Aerospace Dynamics Group, Bracknell Division, FREEPOST, Downshire Way, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 1BR. Telephone Bracknell (0344) 483222.

**BRITISH  
AEROSPACE  
DYNAMICS  
GROUP**

## Serving the largest local business in Britain Managing Consultant

Peat Marwick management consultants work in partnership with local authorities throughout the country.

Our work includes organisation reviews, financial planning, human resource development, performance evaluation and a comprehensive range of information technology and computer services.

Due to continuing expansion our Public Sector Group is looking for a first class individual to take responsibility as a managing consultant for a major part of our growing local authority practice.

The role requires a man or woman in their mid 30's with a record of major achievement working with or within

local authorities. You must demonstrate the ability and determination to get results working through other people and the creativity to identify market needs and develop innovative services. You would be based in London.

If you feel you can meet this challenging requirement, please write (quoting reference PSQ 4/T and enclosing a curriculum vitae) to John Fielden, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Management Consultants, 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London, EC4V 3PD.



Services to Local Government.



## GROUP FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

The Stag Furniture Group, the leading U.K. manufacturer of quality Cabinet Furniture, has a turnover in excess of £30m with 1,200 employees and headquarters in Nottingham.

The appointment calls for a mature Chartered Accountant with relevant industrial experience, including a period in a manufacturing company.

The successful applicant will be expected to make a major contribution as a member of the Holding Group Board to the efficiency and profitable growth of the Company. The remuneration package will reflect the importance of the position.

Applications, which will be treated in absolute confidence, should be addressed to The Chairman, Stag Furniture Holdings PLC, Haydn Road, Nottingham NG5 1DU.

## CHAIRMAN'S AIDE DE CAMP

required for busy office in the Leisure Industry.

Research work involving some travel and general duties. Proficiency in French, good hours and good prospects.

Please reply with photo and C.V. to: The Managing Director (Ref: 781/L), B.J.G. Advertising Services, Atlantic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TY.

All replies will be forwarded unopened to our client, unless otherwise requested by applicants.

## MAYFAIR TRAVEL ORGANISATION

WE HAVE 2 IMMEDIATE OPENINGS

1 Receptionist/Adviser and 2 Customer Services Representative

Duties include W.P. Knowledge of European languages an asset. Excellent benefits, salary rise. Our US Rep will be interviewing in London Thursday 30/5-Friday 31/5.

Please call 483 4835, 9-5 to arrange appointment. (No agencies)

## INSTRUMENT & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

### NEW ZEALAND SYNTHETIC FUELS

Commissioning has started of the world's first plant to convert Natural Gas into methanol and then to Petrol. This high volume plant includes the largest ever methanol manufacturing installation. The company now wish to make two further appointments to the multi-discipline team working in New Zealand and invite applications from Professional Instrument and Mechanical Engineers with a minimum of ten years experience in the design and detailed engineering of Hydrocarbon and similar Process Plant. Specialist experience required is as follows:

**INSTRUMENT ENGINEER**  
Previous extensive Design and Supervisory experience covering all aspects of Instrument Control Systems, including On Line Analysers, Burner Management Systems and Controls for large high speed machinery utilising the very latest Instrument Control Technology.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**  
Previous experience of specifying Thermal Equipment and Pressure Vessels with thorough practical knowledge of Heat Exchangers, Steam Raising and Waste Heat Recovery Systems.

Candidates must be willing to move permanently to New Zealand. Relocation and housing assistance are available. An excellent salary, company car and benefits package is offered.

Please send fully detailed C.V. to: Patrick Robinson at London Bridge Engineering Limited, Consulting Engineers, 16 Abbot's Lane, LONDON SE1 2UT or Tel. 01-407 6191.

**LBE  
LONDON BRIDGE  
ENGINEERING LTD**

## Careers in Management Consultancy for business orientated accountants

Stoy Hayward Associates, The Management Advisory Services division of Stoy Hayward, Chartered Accountants, is embarking on a programme of development that will increase its requirement for young accountants with industrial/commercial experience who wish to pursue a career in consultancy. In line with Stoy Hayward's philosophy of assisting clients to develop their business, the services of the consultancy are based on providing financial and management information systems advice but include organisational and operational studies and a wide range of computer services.

Candidates, ideally in the age range 26-32, should be able to demonstrate that they understand the information requirements of growing businesses and be able to point to real professional achievements in their career since qualifying as an accountant. There are openings for candidates who already have consultancy experience. A competitive remuneration package is being offered and the potential for advancement is open to consultants who prove their capabilities.

Please write, in confidence, enclosing full personal and career details to: David Fowler, Personnel Director, Stoy Hayward Associates, 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1DA.

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A member of Horwath & Horwath International

## GRADUATES: Electrical and Mechanical Engineers The complete professional career

A career with the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors offers not just technological challenge and wide-ranging experience but promotion to the specialist career grade of Principal in the shortest possible time.

Selection however is on the basis that those recruited must have potential to advance further to superintending and directing grades. Members of the Corps have professional responsibility, in terms of both engineering and financial commitment, rarely equalled elsewhere.

Members of the RNC are responsible for the design, construction and upkeep of Royal Navy ships including everything they comprise.



You must have, or expect to obtain in 1985, a 1st or 2nd class Division I Honours degree in Mechanical, Electrical/Electronic Engineering or the appropriate sciences.

Salary (under review): £6915 to £7635 according to qualifications and experience. There are good promotion prospects to £21,830 and above. Salary in London up to £1300 higher.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 21 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: T/6567. The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

**The Royal Corps of Naval Constructors**



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS ☎ 01-278 9161/5

## BBC

### PRODUCER (NEWS)

Radio Bristol £9,348 - £12,660\*\*

We need someone with the ability to combine journalistic skill and flair with the art of production. As well as being able to interview, report and write, you must be able to select and edit material from all sources to produce and present up-to-the-minute bulletins. Must be prepared to work irregular hours and weekends as necessary. Proven journalistic experience; good microphone voice; ability to operate technical equipment and work under pressure and current driving licence are all essential. Experience of production and broadcasting techniques and knowledge of the Station's area is desirable. Must be prepared to live close to the Station. (Ref. 2583/T)

### ARABIC MONITORS MONITORING SERVICE

Caversham £9,552 - £11,862\*

To listen to news and other radio broadcasts and translate selectively into accurate, idiomatic English; also to view similar television broadcasts and report on the pictorial elements they contain in addition to translating the audio content. Applicants must have degree or equivalent standard (e.g. mother tongue, or long period of residence) in Arabic; sound standard of written English; wide interests; good knowledge of international affairs; perfect hearing; normal colour vision and ability to type. Command of a Maghreb colloquial dialect, preferably Moroccan, or of another major language; experience as a translator or journalist or specialist knowledge of a relevant field (politics, economics, law, etc.) is desirable. Weekend work involved. (Ref. 2591/T)

\*Plus allowance of £537 p.a. \*\*Plus allowance of £916 p.a. Salaries currently under review. Relocation expenses considered for permanent posts. Contact us immediately for application form (quote appropriate ref. and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-927 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer

### PRODUCER (NEWS)

Radio Oxford £9,348 - £12,660\*\*

To join the newsroom team working primarily on the preparation and production of the station's news output and current affairs programmes, including newsreading, interviewing and reporting. In addition, may produce feature programmes and take part in announcing duties. Journalistic experience at sub-editor or reporter level; good microphone voice and current driving licence, essential. (Ref. 2581/T)

### HUNGARIAN MONITOR MONITORING SERVICE

Caversham £9,552 - £11,862\*

We have a temporary vacancy for a Hungarian Monitor: the contract will last for one year and, while no undertaking can be given may lead thereafter to a permanent post. The chief duties are to listen to news and other radio broadcasts and translate selectively into accurate English; also to view similar television broadcasts and report on the pictorial elements they contain in addition to translating the audio content. A degree or equivalent standard (e.g. mother tongue or long period of residence) in Hungarian; sound standard of written English; wide interests; good knowledge of international affairs; perfect hearing; normal colour vision and ability to type are essential. Experience in journalism or as a translator, or specialist knowledge of a relevant field (politics, economics, law, etc.) is desirable. Command of a second major language would be an advantage. Weekend work involved. (Ref. 2590/T)

### SENIOR SYSTEMS DESIGNER

**Pioneering an interesting and demanding new venture**

Central London - Up to £13,600

Bloomsbury Health Authority, one of the largest and most progressive in the Country, has been commissioned by the DHSS to develop a new system to help solve the ubiquitous and ever-increasing problems of sexually transmitted diseases. The project is based on, and being pioneered by, two nationally famous teaching hospitals - The Middlesex and University College.

Required initially for 15 months, the person we need will have several years' sound computing experience in systems design programming in MUMPS or BASIC; ideally a knowledge of modern data management and communications techniques and an inherent ability to lead a small team to working closely with medical staff at all levels.

Apart from the above salary, this position offers annual salary reviews and scale increments, pension scheme, 22 days' annual holiday, subsidised luncheon facilities, etc. Interested? Then contact Ruth Grace, District Computer Services Officer, 25 Grafton Way, London WC1E 6DB, Tel. 01-388 3628 for further details.

Closing date 18th June, 1985.

**BLOOMSBURY HEALTH AUTHORITY**

An equal opportunities employer

### Personal Computers Ltd



**Exceptional P.C. company needs exceptional people**

**Sales Executives**  
Sales professionals in the computer industry who wish to develop their careers by selling state-of-the-art P.C.s and related services. Self-starters able to give outstanding client service. Realistic achievable sales targets. Our top performers earn £50,000 plus.

**Field Engineering Salesmen**  
We want a special salesman! Your background could either be sales or engineering. If you feel you can market Field Engineering services to our clients both big and small we would like to hear from you!

**Area Centre Manager**  
The U.K.'s first MACHINOSH CENTRE development continues at a pace. If you have sales management skills and feel you would like to join the winning MACHINOSH team we would like to hear from you.

**Technical Support**  
Applicants preferably computer graduates, should have support experience in the IBM PC and popular leading software products (1-2-3, Symphony, dBase III etc). Knowledge of accounting systems and networking technology would be an advantage.

**Consultant**  
An experienced DP/micro applications development consultant is required to enhance our consultancy services. Knowledge of products the 1-2-3, Symphony, dBase III etc and VisiCalc is essential, as is exposure to a wide range of applications particularly in the Finance industry.

Send C.V. to Mike Starland, Managing Director, Personal Computers Limited, 220-226 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4JL.

## PRODUCT MARKETING MANAGER

£15,750 plus car plus fringe benefits

We are the market leaders in the field of office furniture with a track record of growth and profitability second to none. With a current turnover of £25M and still growing apace, we are determined to hold this top position.

As part of the continuing development of the organisation we are now seeking a high calibre Product Marketing Manager, who, through a team of Product Coordinators, will be capable of managing the Company's interests by focusing attention on nominated product groups to the optimum profitability and highlight the benefits of the products and product mix to the direct sales force.

This is a new post which offers unique and exciting opportunities for the right person to establish and develop a function from what is almost a gross roots beginning. The successful candidate will almost certainly be of graduate stature in the age range 30-45 years and will ideally have several years successful experience in sales and product management.

Definitive skills in communication, liaison and management would definitely be a prerequisite and a working knowledge of the skills involved in both sales and marketing is essential.

In return for the correct mix of enthusiasm, commitment, ideas and hard work required, we are offering an excellent starting salary, relocation costs where appropriate and fringe benefits such as pension scheme, Luncheon Vouchers, canteen, sickness scheme, optional BUPA, service payments together with 21 days annual holiday.

To apply, in the first instance, please telephone for an application form or send in a full C.V. to:

The Personnel department, Project Office Furniture plc, Hamlet Green, HAVERHILL, Suffolk CB9 8QJ. Tel: (0440) 705411

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Move forward with

**PROJECT**

## Sales Consultant

£25,000 + car + PPP

O.T.E. second year in excess of £30,000 + executive car

The company has one of the most successful growth records in our industry; the group turnover will be around £9 million at the end of our fifth year of trading, making us firmly established as one of the market leaders in the Contract Computer Services industry throughout the UK, Europe and North America.

We are looking for a person preferably under 35 who has successfully progressed as an over-achiever in a specialty/agency environment. Ideally having had a formal sales training with a Blue Chip company. The person needs to be articulate, self-motivated and possess a talent for dealing with people at all levels.

This is an excellent opportunity for a person with flair and ambition to join a highly progressive company in an extremely fast moving industry.

If you would like to know more, please send a full CV or telephone Tony Cotton, Managing Director, Computer Search and Selection Limited, Hamilton House, Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP1 1BB. Tel: 0442 40761

Computer Search & Selection

### MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

A progressive and dynamic international management consultancy company seeks male and female staff experienced in production control/materials management/management training techniques, to work in the UK/Europe.

Candidates should be ambitious, creative, and open to new ideas. Additional languages and ability to work well with people are real pluses.

Extensive training and exposure to all aspects of business management principles are provided.

This is an exceptional opportunity to gain a wide range of experience in today's business world. Above average salaries.

If you would like the challenge, write to:

Director of Personnel,  
Link,  
PO Box 131,  
London, SW16 6UB  
England

### A direct line to the executive shortlist.

InterExec is the organisation specialising in the confidential promotion of Senior Executives. InterExec clients do not need to find vacancies or apply for appointments. InterExec's qualified specialist staff, and access to over 200 unadvertised vacancies per week, enable new appointments at senior levels to be achieved rapidly, effectively and confidentially.

For a mutually exploratory meeting telephone:  
BIRMINGHAM 021-632 5648 The Foundry, New Street.  
MANCHESTER 061-236 8409 Fulham House, Fulham Street.  
BIRMINGHAM 021-632 5648 30 Baldwin Street.  
BIRMINGHAM 031-226 5680 47a George Street.  
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LONDON 01-930 50417 InterExec  
19 Charing Cross Road, WC2.

The one who stands out.

### GRADUATES or good 'A' levels £10-£12K

We are currently working with several prestigious companies who are seeking young and dynamic sales executives. You must be under 30 and have at least 6 months experience in a commercially oriented sales or field-sales environment. In return you will be offered an excellent basic salary and commission earnings and car. There are first-class training and career development prospects.

For immediate consideration call Lindsay Hoyle, Bernadette Laffey or Alison Whitwell on 01-629 7282 or send CV to Graduate Appointments, 7 Princes Street, London W1R 7BS.

### AMSTERDAM NATIONAL MANAGER

An international retail business with multiple outlets in Amsterdam invites applications from persons able to take overall responsibility for our Dutch operations. The position calls for shrewd business acumen, the ability to manage and motivate staff and to take responsibility for profitability. A unique package will be structured for the person able to demonstrate their ability to fill this very important management role.

Write to Box 1020 T The Times

### BOOK-KEEPER

Experienced Book-keeper with administrative ability required by a wine wholesaling subsidiary of substantial Mayfair group. Computer experience is essential for this varied and interesting position. Excellent salary, annual bonus, LVs. Please apply in writing to Mr. K. R. Davies, FCIS, Tilney House, 5 Tilney Street, London W1Y 6JL.

### LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

The Dean and Chapter invite applications in writing for the post of

### ORGANIST AND MASTER OF THE CHORISTERS

Which becomes vacant in 1986 when Dr Philip Marshall retires.

Details may be had from: The Chapter Clerk, The Chapter Office, The Cathedral, LINCOLN

Closing date 1 July 1985

### EXTREMELY RARE CHALLENGE

Assistant Director for Aylesbury-based charity with 12 staff and 250 volunteers. Huge growth potential. fund raising, office manager, planner, fund raiser, office manager, able to 20% own letters. Salary: £8,000. Supply: CALIBRE, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1TH

### JUNIOR FORTRAN PROGRAMMER

Required for leading consulting firm.

Send CV to: ROBERT PLUMB

WYATT COMPANY UK LTD 21 Totterdell Street, London SW1

## What can science and engineering graduates teach the Royal Navy?

As an Instructor Officer, with a science or engineering degree, the Royal Navy can learn a great deal from you.

It will be your job to provide the training expertise that the Navy needs, at all levels, from elementary to postgraduate.

You'll also equip ratings and fellow officers with the skills they need to handle the sophisticated and complex technology of a modern warship. But don't get the idea that it's all teaching.

There are opportunities for you to develop into a number of specialist fields.

For example, with a science background you could well find yourself being trained to provide the Navy with oceanographic and meteorological forecasts ashore and afloat. Or you could be selected for computer systems training and eventually be instructing and working on advanced computer systems.

As an Officer you will also have an important management role, and be involved in the general organisation of life in the Navy. We'll also ask you to take charge of the general education of serving officers and men. An Instructor Officer's job is a vital one and a starting salary of up to £12,250 will show you how important we consider it to be.

We'll give you plenty of opportunities to enhance your professional qualifications and experience including postgraduate courses and research.

So if you want to make the most of your Engineering or Science qualifications and experience, and you're not looking for a nine-to-five job, talk to us. Opportunities exist for women, as WRNS Officers, to serve as Instructor Officers.

You should have a degree in Engineering, Physics, Maths or Computer Sciences, and be under 34, under 25 for women. You don't need to be a teacher, we'll teach you. For more information, write to Lt Cdr A. J. Prosser, BSc, RN, Dept. 581, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Normally you should have been a UK resident for the past five years.



## retail managers where will you be in 86

We are a progressive company committed to maintaining our already dominant position in High Grade Shoe Retailing.

Due to promotion and development, an opportunity now exists for a dynamic Retail Manager, who is capable of managing in a more challenging environment.

Prior to attaining management, the successful candidate will undergo thorough training, during which mobility is required. Upon appointment, and in order to advance in this national company, you must be prepared to relocate.

In addition to excellent conditions of employment, a highly competitive salary will be offered. If you would like to see where you could be in 1986, and take advantage of this exciting opportunity, write with full career details to:

PETA WATTS, TRAINING & PERSONNEL MANAGER, RUSSELL & BROMLEY LTD., 24-34 Farwig Lane, BROMLEY, KENT BR1 3RB.

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### Career Opportunities in COMPUTER RECRUITMENT

We are Computer Personnel Services, a highly respected and long established Recruitment Consultancy.

In keeping with our continued growth, we are seeking two exceptional individuals to share in our success. Successful candidates will, probably be of Graduate standard, have a true desire to succeed and have a genuine interest in the Computer Industry. Personnel qualities are more important than experience. They will bring high standards of achievement, a demanding but informal environment and a rewarding career.

To find out more, ring in the first instance Martin Barry on 01-253 4042 or send a detailed CV for his attention.

**COMPUVAC**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
121-125 City Rd London EC1  
Telephone 01-253 5042



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-278 9161/5



## THORN EMI Central Research Laboratories

Thorn EMI Group, Limited, LBS 1141  
Telephone 01-773 3888 Telex 834128 Cable Emvialat London

Your ref: 286/VS  
Date: 17th April 1985

Miss Shirley Margolis,  
Classified Advertisement Manager,  
Times Newspapers Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 7,  
200 Gray's Inn Road,  
London WC1X 8SE.

Dear Miss Margolis,

We have used the Times Thursday pages for our Spring Recruitment Programme with very encouraging results. We did not realise that so many of the key research people we are looking for are Times readers. Having our advertisement in the Times each Thursday has helped to raise the general level of applications from other sources as well; some candidates decided to apply because they could see that something was happening at THORN EMI, with adverts appearing in so many papers.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely,

*Humming*  
R.N. Hogg  
Personnel Manager

"We did not realise that so many of the key research people we are looking for are Times readers."

**THE TIMES**  
Britain's fastest growing recruitment market-place.

Advertising inquiries ring 01-278 9161/5

## IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (University of London) LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Required for work in the Library of the Centre for Environmental Technology (3 days per week) and in the Reader Services section of the Lyon Playfair Library (2 days per week). Duties include issue and return of books, reservations, inter-library loans, dealing with readers' enquiries and use of the College computer.

No computing experience required. Graduate preferred but library experience not essential.

Salary on scale £5,700 - £5,785 (includes LRP).

Applicants, naming two referees, to the College Librarian (DET) Lyon Playfair Library, Imperial College, South Kensington, London, SW7 2AZ, within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

## SALES EXECUTIVES

£15K to £30K Plus prestige car

Top class people are required for this fast expanding Communication Technology Company based in London Bridge. Ideally you should have Capital Sales experience and a proven track record. In return this company offers free product training and substantial income (basic & commission) and company car, and unlimited career prospects in an exciting hi-tech market. For more information please phone WORDATA (Rec Cons) 578 6888

## RECRUITMENT

We are a privately owned employment bureau, situated in the West End of London, dealing in equal with the 'Specialist Recruitment Field', consequently we are interested in finding from parties with proven ability in any specialist area, i.e. Accountancy, Insurance etc., who would welcome the opportunity of complete financial backing to create and develop their own business. Basic salary is £15,000 + Commission + Profit Share. Please telephone: LYB BARRIE at 01-433 0482 (24 hrs) Fidelity Personnel.

## Mechanical Engineers/ Electrical Engineers

mid-20s - mid-30s to £20,000 + benefits



PA Technology is a fast-growing, £35 million business specialising in the creative application of high-technology to product and process development across a wide range of industrial sectors.

We are now seeking degree-qualified engineers with recent development experience in:

Electrical Engineering:

• servo systems

• power electronics

• magnetics

Mechanical Engineering:

• robotics

• automation

• special-purpose machine design

Working sometimes independently, sometimes in multi-discipline project teams of engineers and scientists, you can anticipate in-depth, start-to-finish involvement in a wide variety of projects incorporating the very latest advances in technology. In all cases, the emphasis will be firmly on practical results: it's our business to make things, and to make them work!

There are good opportunities for foreign travel - our clients are located

throughout Western Europe, and we co-operate closely with other PA Technology centres around the world. There are also excellent prospects of moving into management - which won't involve losing touch with practical technology on a day-to-day basis.

In addition to a very attractive salary and benefits package, we offer all the advantages of a young, rapid-growth organisation within a secure and successful international group. We will also provide assistance with relocation to our most attractive and accessible rural environment, which boasts a wide range of schools in addition to a good choice of reasonably-priced housing and excellent recreational facilities.

For further details and an application form, ring or write to the Personnel Department, PA Technology, Cambridge Laboratory, Melbourn, Royston, Herts SG8 6DP. Tel: Royston (0763) 61222.

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## HORIZONS

## The Times guide to career development

# Flying high in banking

**Beryl Dixon on the prospects for the well-trained and determined**



Fiona Macpherson: Success began with determination and a bank loan.

Fiona Macpherson is about to spend a year in New York on attachment to Barclays Corporate Banking Group. Fiona is in the final stages of Barclays' management development programme, and her career so far would be the envy of undergraduates about to enter the job market.

She says modestly that her success owes much to luck and "being in the right place at the right time", but Fiona is a young woman of great determination who has taken steps to make things happen.

In her second year at university reading French and German, she decided to equip herself with a language of greater rarity value. She arranged a bank loan, set off to Peking to learn Mandarin, and returned to her university to graduate in that language. By graduation time she had decided she wanted a "management career which might use languages as a secondary skill".

Barclays were looking for a trained intellect coupled with leadership potential and initiative, and Fiona had certainly demonstrated these. She joined the management development programme and spent the first nine months in an international branch learning the fundamentals of international banking.

Then followed a few months in a domestic branch and a further period in a local head office. The first part of a graduate's training cannot be regarded as stimulating: it was not until the third posting that Fiona took any real decisions - making recommendations on loan requests - but future managers must experience banking at all levels, and she had the sense to use this period to make inroads into her Institute of Bankers (IOB) examinations.

Fiona's big move came after 18 months when she was sent to the new office in Peking. Foreign banks had only recently moved into China and Fiona joined a small team serving expatriates, developing business and making contact with the Chinese. During this time she used a correspondence course to complete all the examinations for the IOB associateship - before she had clocked the three years' experience necessary to register as an associate member.

On her return to England it was felt she needed more time in mainstream banking and she was immediately sent on a course before spending a year in export services. Her new American posting will be in corporate banking, completing Fiona's training in all areas of banking practice. She will then be in line for a management

position anywhere in the Barclays group. Despite her fluency in Mandarin, her training programme is designed to enable her to reach senior general management, rather than become a specialist.

Paul Zisman is another graduate on his way up in banking, in the smaller world of merchant banking, with Hambros in the City. He graduated in chemistry, and like Fiona decided on a management career rather than one involving his degree subject. He, too, had to impress his interviewers with social and personal skills and was asked more about his hobbies and interests than his academic work.

Paul's training has not been as structured as Fiona's. Merchant banks have a tradition of training on the job.

Some 60 per cent of young people who left the Youth Training Scheme last summer went into employment, with a further 10 per cent going into further education or training, according to a survey by the Manpower Services Commission.

The survey covered young people who left the scheme between July and September 1984. 63 per cent of whom had completed the programme. The questionnaire was sent to a 15 per cent sample of leavers three to six months after leaving the scheme.

Mr Bryan Nicholson, the MSC chairman, said: "The results show clearly that employers look favourably on young people who have been through the scheme."

and Paul's first position was in the corporate finance department, in a team of four working on particular projects. Paul explains: "We advise companies wishing to 'go public' or to merge with or take over other companies. We may spend several months finding out about company X in the greatest confidence and then, should the takeover happen, the bank advises on tactics and handles the mechanics".

As the junior in the team, Paul learned from experienced staff and at first his work was always checked. Even so, he needed the initiative and confidence that his recruitment interviewer had been looking for. Pressure is immense when takeovers are in the wind and social life disappears as staff work through evenings and weekends. At the age of 22, Paul had the responsibility of addressing managing directors and chairmen at meetings.

Few merchant banks use the IOB examinations. Paul first followed a short course in banking for graduates then, on his own initiative, discovered and took a seven-week course at the City University Business School. All new Hambros entrants since Paul have also completed this course. Paul also took, of his own volition, an evening course at the London Business School. Merchant banking is a young man's world, and if he continues to progress, he could be a director in his thirties.

Banks are not full of Pauls and Fionas, but the pair are typical of the new breed of high flier needed by all the banks.

In the past banking was not noted for recruiting many graduates or developing them properly. Merchant banks were very much family businesses recruiting public school leavers with family connections (some still do), while the clearer preferred home-grown managers who had served loyally from the age of 16.

All that changed several years ago when the banks woke up to the fact that their business was no longer cosy and gentlemanly, but was fast-changing and competitive business. A different breed of manager was needed, and the brightest young people preferred to go to university. Now, all run graduate development programmes. The merchant banks provide shorter formal training periods for their smaller numbers of recruits, geared to individual needs: the clearer recruit in larger numbers and have schemes lasting for set periods (four years is typical), though still tailored to the individual. Some clearer subdivide their graduates: the Midland for example selects again for a "special grade" scheme 18 months after entry.

What they are all looking for is the personable, motivated graduate, prepared like Fiona and Paul to make things happen. For the favoured few in that bracket prospects are excellent.

## Sixty per cent find jobs after YTS

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Please apply with curriculum vitae to Nick Clarke, Managing Director, International Racing Bureau Ltd, Rookery House, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 8EQ.

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### County of Cleveland

#### County Supplies Officer

£16,482 to £18,870

#### Re-Advertisement

Following a review of its purchasing activities the County Council has agreed to set up a comprehensive Purchasing and Supplies Unit combining the existing central and department purchasing and supplies activities.

The County Supplies Officer will head this Unit and will have Head of Department status and be responsible to the Purchasing and Supplies Committee for all County Council purchases of goods and services, contract arrangements and the provision of a service to Borough Councils and other public bodies.

It is envisaged that the successful applicant will have substantial management experience in the purchasing and supplies field and related computerised systems (not necessarily in local government) and be professionally qualified (M.I.P.S. or F.I.P.S.) Applicants should have enthusiasm and drive and be able to achieve the co-operation of all officers in the establishment and development of the Unit's new role.

Conditions of Service will be those applicable to J.N.C. for Chief Officers and the post carries an essential user car allowance. Assistance with removal and re-location expenses will be provided in approved cases and temporary housing accommodation may also be available within the County area.

Previous applicants for this post need not re-apply but should inform the County Secretary of their continued interest.

FURTHER PARTICULARS AND AN APPLICATION FORM CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE COUNTY SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, MIDDLESBOROUGH, CLEVELAND TS1 2QH (TELEPHONE 01642 248155 Ext. 2011). CLOSING DATE IS 14th JUNE 1985. WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

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Personnel experience, a good working knowledge of employment law and administrative ability are essential, as is the ability to work with the minimum of supervision in an informal environment. Housing experience and training skills would be an advantage. Graduate and/or IPM preferred.

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**STEREO** As London except:  
10.25am Once Upon A

**0** Fabulous Funnies, 11.25-11.30  
**1**oon, 1.20pm Lunchtime, 1.30-2.30  
**2** Champions, 3.30-4.00 Beverly  
**3**illies, \* 5.15-5.45 Connections, 6.00  
**4** Evening Ulster, 6.25-6.35 Police  
**5** 7.30 Street Hawk, 8.30-9.30 Minder,  
**6** 10-11.00 Counterpoint, 11.30 Festival  
**7** 11.55 News, Closedown.

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**ORDER** As London except:  
 10.25am European Folk  
 10.50 Sport Billy, 11.05-11.30  
 11.30am Scariot, 1.20pm News, 1.30-

**CENTRAL** As London except  
9.25am Sport Billy, 9.50  
steries, Myths and Legends, 10.10  
tory Captured in Jewellery, 10.40-  
0.10arts, 12.25pm European Folk  
s, 12.40-1.00 Contact 1.20 News,  
-2.30 Hart to Hart, 5.15-5.35  
entertainment, 6.00-6.35

**WILTSHIRE** As London except:  
10.30am Vicky the  
10.50 Day of a Bear Cub. 11.15-  
European Folk Tales. 12.30pm-  
Calendar Lunchtime Live. 1.20  
1.30-2.30 Love Boat. 5.15-  
Connections. 6.00-6.35 Calendar.  
Street Hawk. 8.30-9.30 Minder.  
9-11.00 Northern Line. 11.30 Fight  
t. 12.30am Closedown.

**DAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 01-50 9832. Group Sales 930 6123. Reduced Price previews from Wed 26 June. Opens Tues July 9 at 7.0. Subs 10p. Mon-Sat 7.50. Mats Weds & Sat. 5.30**

**LAUREN BACALL**

**SWEET BIRD OF YOUTH**  
Directed by Harold Pinter

---

**IVERSIDE** Hammermith 748 3354  
Opens tonight 7.00 Sub. evs. To  
Sun 7.30 extra Mat 2.00 **ALAN**  
**BATES, FRANCES DE LA TOUR**  
**MICHAEL BYRNE IN DANCE OF**  
**DEATH**

---

**BICYCLE** 328 8606. Evs. from until  
June 8. **LOREN L. CARTER**. This  
Wk. Half Term Shows for Children  
(Morning & Afternoon). **DRAGON!**  
Check Box Office for details.

---

**AUDEVILLE** 01-836 9987/836 6645

**BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR**  
Standard Drama Award  
Laurence Olivier Award  
Days & Flowers London Critics Award  
JAN WATERS GAYN GARYS  
JAN WATERS GAYN GARYS  
MICHAEL FRAYN'S NEW PLAY  
**BENEFACTORS**  
Directed by MICHAEL BLANKENMORE.

---

**VICTORIA PALACE 01-854 1317**  
Weeks 7.30. Mats Wed & Saturdays 2.45  
**MICHAEL CRAWFORD in**  
**BARNUM**  
SEASON EXTENDED  
NOW BOOKING TO NOV 5  
HOTLINE FOR CREDIT CARD

**TESTIMONIALS ON SUNDAYS FOR  
ALL CC BKGS ONLY 11AM-7PM**

**TERMINSTER TH Q1-234 0283/  
C 234 0048, Eves 7-45, Wed & Sat  
Mans 2-30  
IAN CULLEN  
as Paul of Tarsus in  
**MAN OF TWO WORLDS**  
A play about St. Paul  
A RICH CHARACTER PRESENTED  
THROUGH CONFLICT, COMEDY &  
TRAGEDY. AFRICAN THEATRE Herald  
EXTENDED BY POPULAR DEMAND  
UNTIL JUNE 29.**

**LYNDHAM'S S 836 3028 CC 378  
236/379 6433/741 9999, C/Ses 950  
235/336 3962, Eves 8-30, Wed Man**

**THE SECRET DIARY OF  
ADRIAN MOLE**  
ACED 13%  
Music & Lyrics by  
KEN HOWARD & ALAN BLANKLEY  
LIVE! "THE SECRET DIARY OF ADRIAN MOLE"  
ALICE AND PUNY "Sd

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**JUNG VIG 928 6363, Eves 730.**  
Wed & Fri Man 2 08.50. 10.50. 12.50. 14.50. 16.50. 18.50. 20.50. 22.50. 24.50. 26.50. 28.50. 30.50. 32.50. 34.50. 36.50. 38.50. 40.50. 42.50. 44.50. 46.50. 48.50. 50.50. 52.50. 54.50. 56.50. 58.50. 60.50. 62.50. 64.50. 66.50. 68.50. 70.50. 72.50. 74.50. 76.50. 78.50. 80.50. 82.50. 84.50. 86.50. 88.50. 90.50. 92.50. 94.50. 96.50. 98.50. 100.50. 102.50. 104.50. 106.50. 108.50. 110.50. 112.50. 114.50. 116.50. 118.50. 120.50. 122.50. 124.50. 126.50. 128.50. 130.50. 132.50. 134.50. 136.50. 138.50. 140.50. 142.50. 144.50. 146.50. 148.50. 150.50. 152.50. 154.50. 156.50. 158.50. 160.50. 162.50. 164.50. 166.50. 168.50. 170.50. 172.50. 174.50. 176.50. 178.50. 180.50. 182.50. 184.50. 186.50. 188.50. 190.50. 192.50. 194.50. 196.50. 198.50. 200.50. 202.50. 204.50. 206.50. 208.50. 210.50. 212.50. 214.50. 216.50. 218.50. 220.50. 222.50. 224.50. 226.50. 228.50. 230.50. 232.50. 234.50. 236.50. 238.50. 240.50. 242.50. 244.50. 246.50. 248.50. 250.50. 252.50. 254.50. 256.50. 258.50. 260.50. 262.50. 264.50. 266.50. 268.50. 270.50. 272.50. 274.50. 276.50. 278.50. 280.50. 282.50. 284.50. 286.50. 288.50. 290.50. 292.50. 294.50. 296.50. 298.50. 300.50. 302.50. 304.50. 306.50. 308.50. 310.50. 312.50. 314.50. 316.50. 318.50. 320.50. 322.50. 324.50. 326.50. 328.50. 330.50. 332.50. 334.50. 336.50. 338.50. 340.50. 342.50. 344.50. 346.50. 348.50. 350.50. 352.50. 354.50. 356.50. 358.50. 360.50. 362.50. 364.50. 366.50. 368.50. 370.50. 372.50. 374.50. 376.50. 378.50. 380.50. 382.50. 384.50. 386.50. 388.50. 390.50. 392.50. 394.50. 396.50. 398.50. 400.50. 402.50. 404.50. 406.50. 408.50. 410.50. 412.50. 414.50. 416.50. 418.50. 420.50. 422.50. 424.50. 426.50. 428.50. 430.50. 432.50. 434.50. 436.50. 438.50. 440.50. 442.50. 444.50. 446.50. 448.50. 450.50. 452.50. 454.50. 456.50. 458.50. 460.50. 462.50. 464.50. 466.50. 468.50. 470.50. 472.50. 474.50. 476.50. 478.50. 480.50. 482.50. 484.50. 486.50. 488.50. 490.50. 492.50. 494.50. 496.50. 498.50. 500.50. 502.50. 504.50. 506.50. 508.50. 510.50. 512.50. 514.50. 516.50. 518.50. 520.50. 522.50. 524.50. 526.50. 528.50. 530.50. 532.50. 534.50. 536.50. 538.50. 540.50. 542.50. 544.50. 546.50. 548.50. 550.50. 552.50. 554.50. 556.50. 558.50. 560.50. 562.50. 564.50. 566.50. 568.50. 570.50. 572.50. 574.50. 576.50. 578.50. 580.50. 582.50. 584.50. 586.50. 588.50. 590.50. 592.50. 594.50. 596.50. 598.50. 600.50. 602.50. 604.50. 606.50. 608.50. 610.50. 612.50. 614.50. 616.50. 618.50. 620.50. 622.50. 624.50. 626.50. 628.50. 630.50. 632.50. 634.50. 636.50. 638.50. 640.50. 642.50. 644.50. 646.50. 648.50. 650.50. 652.50. 654.50. 656.50. 658.50. 660.50. 662.50. 664.50. 666.50. 668.50. 670.50. 672.50. 674.50. 676.50. 678.50. 680.50. 682.50. 684.50. 686.50. 688.50. 690.50. 692.50. 694.50. 696.50. 698.50. 700.50. 702.50. 704.50. 706.50. 708.50. 710.50. 712.50. 714.50. 716.50. 718.50. 720.50. 722.50. 724.50. 726.50. 728.50. 730.50. 732.50. 734.50. 736.50. 738.50. 740.50. 742.50. 744.50. 746.50. 748.50. 750.50. 752.50. 754.50. 756.50. 758.50. 760.50. 762.50. 764.50. 766.50. 768.50. 770.50. 772.50. 774.50. 776.50. 778.50. 780.50. 782.50. 784.50. 786.50. 788.50. 790.50. 792.50. 794.50. 796.50. 798.50. 800.50. 802.50. 804.50. 806.50. 808.50. 810.50. 812.50. 814.50. 816.50. 818.50. 820.50. 822.50. 824.50. 826.50. 828.50. 830.50. 832.50. 834.50. 836.50. 838.50. 840.50. 842.50. 844.50. 846.50. 848.50. 850.50. 852.50. 854.50. 856.50. 858.50. 860.50. 862.50. 864.50. 866.50. 868.50. 870.50. 872.50. 874.50. 876.50. 878.50. 880.50. 882.50. 884.50. 886.50. 888.50. 890.50. 892.50. 894.50. 896.50. 898.50. 900.50. 902.50. 904.50. 906.50. 908.50. 910.50. 912.50. 914.50. 916.50. 918.50. 920.50. 922.50. 924.50. 926.50. 928.50. 930.50. 932.50. 934.50. 936.50. 938.50. 940.50. 942.50. 944.50. 946.50. 948.50. 950.50. 952.50. 954.50. 956.50. 958.50. 960.50. 962.50. 964.50. 966.50. 968.50. 970.50. 972.50. 974.50. 976.50. 978.50. 980.50. 982.50. 984.50. 986.50. 988.50. 990.50. 992.50. 994.50. 996.50. 998.50. 1000.50. 1002.50. 1004.50. 1006.50. 1008.50. 1010.50. 1

also on page 30



# Soccer fans die as wall falls at Euro Final

Continued from page 1

record of crowd misbehaviour, but it must be said that they themselves were undoubtedly too tightly packed. Aggression was only part of the factor.

Again drink was a major factor, for thousands of the Italians and Merseysiders had been in the bars around town for hours beforehand.

An hour before the kick-off, within a few hundred yards of the stadium, I saw Liverpool supporters drinking themselves insensible, with a pint in each hand, and urinating within the bars where they were drinking.

There was the usual intolerable element of taunting between rivals with their garish flags and banners, an invitation to disorder.

The banners draped on the front railings included many obscene taunts not at Juventus but at English rivals Manchester United, the FA Cup winners, and against the Manchester manager, Ron Atkinson.

British supporters were involved in several incidents, including a jewellery raid, hours before the final was due (AFP reports).

A gang escaped with jewellery worth an estimated 10 million Belgian francs (about £123,000) when they used a table from a cafe near by to smash a shop window in Brussels city centre.

Another British supporter received a serious knife wound in a fight between Liverpool followers.

Inquiry demand: Liverpool MP Mr David Alton is calling for an immediate inquiry into the Brussels riot.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who watched the violent scenes on television, said she shared the "horror".

Immediately after the display of this banner, the two captains came to the public address system to appeal to the crowd. Phil Neal of Liverpool said: "We are sick and tired of waiting in the dressing room; we want to perform for you. Let's have some common sense and a lot of order and let's get on with it."

There was then an appeal by Caetano Scifo of Juventus to the Italian crowd. Both received cheers at the respective ends, but a small group of Italians were still fighting riot police across the running track.

Hundreds of riot police eventually had the whole stadium under control, it seemed.

The majority of Liverpool supporters, who in four previous European finals have been involved in comparatively little trouble, were again well behaved.

One of the reasons why they burst into the empty, so-called

Challenge that was ducked

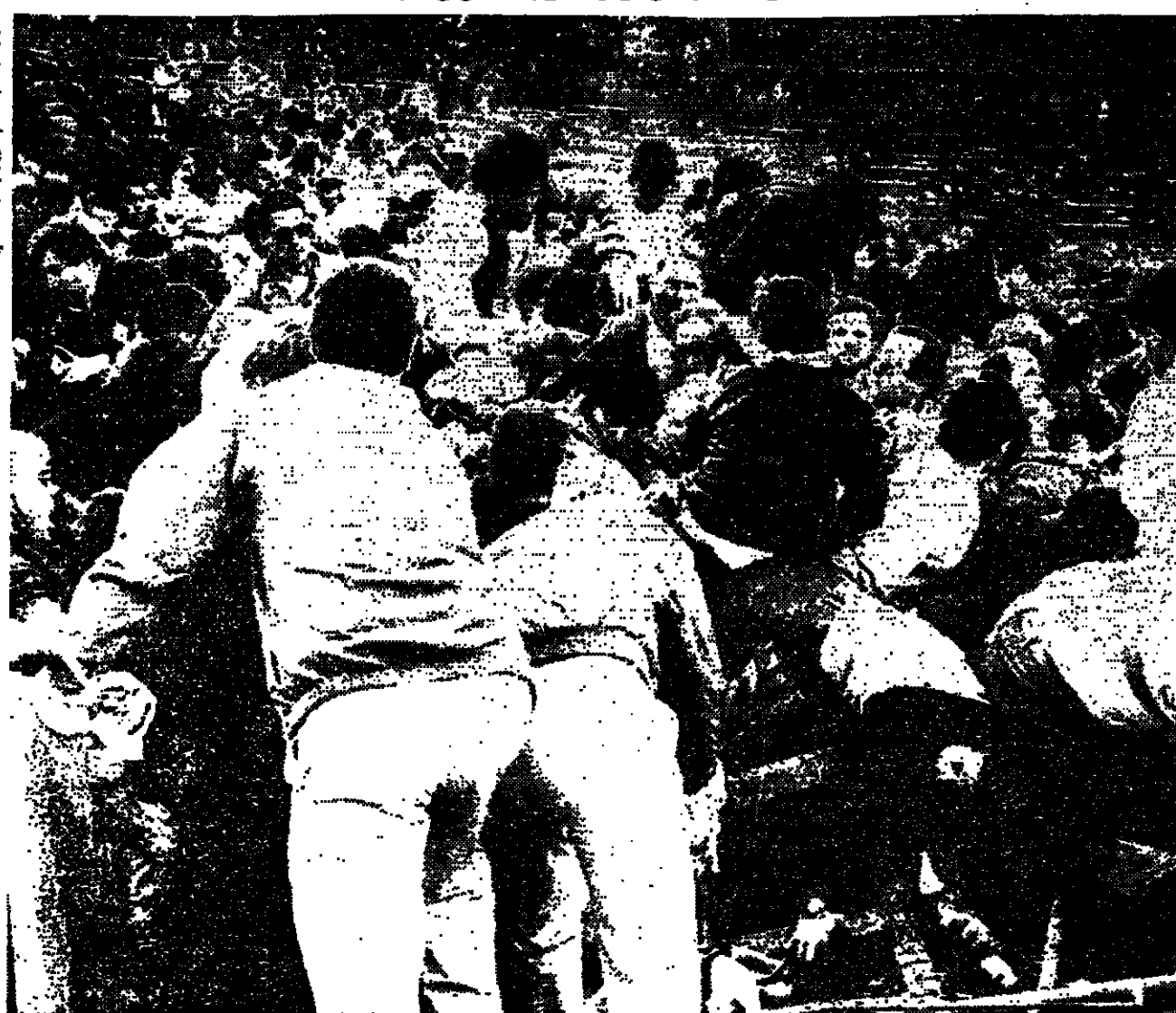
By Our Sports Staff

The disaster last night at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels showed yet again that European football authorities have failed to appreciate the enormity of the problem of preventing hooliganism at matches.

Representatives of British clubs competing in Europe have frequently recommended that crowds be always segregated and match tickets not sold on the day of the game. Liverpool, with long experience in European competition, have been in the van of the campaign and the record of their supporters had, until last night, been reasonably good.

In the Heysel stadium the Liverpool and Juventus fans were separated by two strands of metal poles running vertically down the centre of the main terrace at one end. This was no more than 4ft high, and it was exactly the sort of inadequate barrier condemned by experienced officials. An inquiry will need to examine why spectators from the rival clubs were allowed on the same terrace.

Precautions against violence seem to have been ignored last night, since it took 40 minutes for the first stretchers to reach the terraces.



Panic as fans scramble and push their way clear when a stand wall collapses.



Confrontation when police support a wire fence to try to halt the fans' rampage.

## Bangladesh cyclone victims beg to be allowed home

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

As international aid started flowing into the cyclone-stricken areas of Bangladesh yesterday, a group of the most desperate victims of the disaster urged their leaders to take them back to the flat, storm-ravaged island they were rescued from.

Meanwhile, the foreign adviser to President Ershad, Mr Humayun Rashid Choudhury, the nearest the country has got to a foreign minister, declared that the country was not asking for international help at all. "If any government or international agency wants to help, we would be very appreciative, particularly if they coordinate with us before they send anything."

"What we want now is outdoor motors," he told me. "We want those engines for boats that will enable us to move in and out among the islands. I could do with outdoor motors, and I could do with tents. I don't need blankets or woollens."

Refugees from the island of Utrisha, the most severely devastated of the islands in the north-eastern corner of the Bay of Bengal, will be brought back today to the mud and filth that was their home, according to a spokesman for the chief martial law administrator's secretariat.

At present the refugees are being kept in high schools and other buildings on the neighbouring island of Sandwip. But they have plainly got used of doing nothing in the refugee camps and wish to get back to rebuilding their lives and homes on the island they were developing themselves.

Already supplies of corrugated iron and other building materials have been distributed to some of the affected islands - not nearly enough to help everyone whose home has been destroyed, but enough to encourage them. A total of \$3,444 houses are officially declared to have been total losses, but building materials have so far been distributed to house only 5,000.

However, the Bangladesh Red Crescent reported yesterday that it had received pledges of help from Red Cross societies in other countries amounting to 12 million taka (£300,000).

The Indian Government, which was first to warn Bangladesh of the impending disaster at the weekend, was also the first to offer aid, and Delhi has told the Government it will send whatever it feels it needs.

President Ershad said that "everything is under control".

● LONDON: The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Mr Terry Waite yesterday launched a £500,000 appeal for aid for the victims.

## Brittan puts visa bar on fleeing Tamils

Continued from page 1

The visa requirement will be kept under review by the Government in the hope that it can be lifted when the flood of exiles subsides.

Mr Brittan last night rejected charges by Mrs Thatcher that a rigid 24-hour limit had been set on the time given to MPs to present evidence in cases where an application for entry had been rejected. There was no prescribed period for the review, though MPs should make their representations within 24 hours.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Labour MP for Islington North, said: "The result of this new rule is that most Tamils will have no chance whatever of leaving the country and will be stuck there to become the prisoners of violence and terror."

"Colombo is the only place in Sri Lanka that has a British mission of any sort and when it was last there there were only two security officers to handle the demand."

The Foreign Office said last night that the mission in Colombo had three people involved in consular work. There were plans to send out another four shortly to deal with the extra work.

The British Refugee Council lead the attack on the Home Secretary's new rule. "This effectively means no Tamil refugee will be able to claim asylum in Britain," it said.

Arrest fears, page 3

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen attends a reception held by the Royal Entomological Society of London to mark the centenary of the granting of its Royal Charter, 6.30.  
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, the Royal National Institute of the Deaf, visits Richardson House, Blackburn, 10.15.  
The Prince of Wales, President, The Wildlife Trust, attends the annual meeting at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, 11.30; and later at Colonel, The Welsh Guards, attends the Welsh Guards Club dinner, the Cavalry and Guards Club, 127 Piccadilly, 8.10.  
The Princess of Wales opens the

Adelaide Club, Adelaide Place, Ryde, 11.10; and then visits Fern Enterprises, Ryde, 1.20; later she visits factory units on the East Yards Business Estate, Sandown, 2.15.  
Princess Margaret visits the headquarters of the NSPCC, 67 Saffron Hill, E.C1, 12.  
Princess Alexandra visits the sheltered housing schemes, Shafto Court and Thomas Horsley House at Benwell, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12; opens the new North Tyneside General Hospital in North Shields, 12.30; and later at Colonel, The Welsh Guards, attends the Welsh Guards Club dinner, the Cavalry and Guards Club, 127 Piccadilly, 8.10.  
The Princess of Wales opens the

### New exhibitions

American Studio Glass: Athenaeum Gallery, 1, Portico St, Manchester, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends July 21).  
Paintings and drawings by Tony Ogden: The Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd St, Manchester, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 1 to 4 (ends June 30).  
Landscapes paintings by Oliver Warman and Philip Dunthorne: Ardington Gallery, Home Farm, Ardington, Warrington, Cheshire, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 1 to 4 (ends June 30).  
On and Off the Wheel - studio ceramics from Paisley: Graves Art Gallery, Surrey St, Sheffield, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 30).  
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### New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:  
**FICTION**  
Jean Sartre, by Marcel Proust, translated by Gerard Hopkins (Penguin, £5.95).  
The Year's Best American Short Stories, edited by John Updike (Severn House, £4.95).  
Victorian Villages, selected by Graham Greene and Hugh Greene (Penguin, £5.95).  
**NON-FICTION**  
A Season in Paradise, by Bryon Bryerbach (Faber, £4.95).  
As I Was Saying, by C.H. Rolph (Penguin Review, £6.95).  
Arnold Bennett, by Margaret Drabble (Penguin, £4.95).  
Dante, The Divine Comedy, Vol II Purgatory, translated with introduction, notes, and commentary by Mark Musa (Penguin Classics, £2.95).  
Languages and Slaves, by George Steiner (Faber, £5.95).  
Letters 1951-85, by Jean Rhys, edited by Francis Wyncham and Diana Moly Vard, by Vol Nehta (Picador, £2.95).

### Roads

Wales and West: M4: Contraflow between junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon to Chippenham) delays. A38: Lane closures at Bucklebury and Marsh Mills, Devon. A344: Closed at Stonehouse, W. of Amesbury, Wilts; diversions via A303 and A360.  
The North: A560: Brinkley, Greater Manchester: An embankment collapse near the junction with Highfield Street, Stockport; road closed; diversion A1. Roadworks on Shillitoe Bridge, SW of Altrincham, Northumberland. M6: Lanes closed on both carriageways between junction 32 (M55) and 33 (A6) Lancaster St; access to Forton services maintained.  
Scotland: A82: Resurfacing at Tyndrum in Perthshire; single lane traffic with lights. A75: Bridge damage at Threave Bridge, W of Castle Douglas, Kirkcubright; single lane traffic with lights. (24 hours). M4: Southbound carriageway closed between junctions 2 and 1 (Larkhall to Lanark) Strathclyde; contraflow on northbound.

### The papers

Commenting on President Reagan's latest proposed tax cuts in America, the Daily Express says: "Meanwhile, in Britain, Mr Thatcher's Government of self-allowed tax-cutters has presided over an increase on the overall tax burden. And this Government has been in office six years to the Reagan administration's four and a half." It adds: "The simple truth is that the timid, surface-scratching adjustments in rates that this Government has given us just will not do the trick."

### Weather forecast

An area of high pressure covers the British Isles  
6am to midnight  
London, central S, E, SW, NW, central N, NE England, Midlands, Wales, Lake District: late of rain. Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Angus, Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable light; max temp 18C (65F).  
SE England, East Angles, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE light or moderate; max temp 18C (65F), cooler on coasts.  
NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind S moderate; max temp 15C (59F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Dry with sunny periods but some showers in the SE later; warm but cooler in the SE and on exposed coasts.  
Sea passages: North Sea, St. David's: Wind fresh; fair; visibility good; sea moderate. English Channel (S): Wind E moderate or fresh; fair; visibility good; sea slight or moderate. St. George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable light; fair; visibility good; sea smooth.

### Lighting-up time

London 9.58 pm to 4.20 am  
Brighton 10.14 pm to 4.05 am  
Edinburgh 10.14 pm to 4.05 am  
Manchester 9.51 pm to 4.48 am  
Preston 9.51 pm to 4.48 am

### Anniversaries

Births: Alfred Austin, poet laureate 1896-1913, Leeds, Yorkshire, 1835; Peter Carl Fabergé, goldsmith, St Petersburg (Leningrad), 1846; Alexander Archipenko, sculptor and painter, Kiev, 1887.  
Deaths: Christopher Marlowe, London, 1593; Sir Peter Paul Rubens, Antwerp, 1640; Alexander Pope, London, 1744; Voltaire, Paris, 1778; Wilbur Wright, aviation pioneer, Dayton, Ohio, 1912; Boris Pasternak, poet and author of Doctor Zhivago, Moscow, 1960; 1958, Peredkin, USSR.  
Saint John of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen, 1431.

### Portfolios

Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.  
Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.  
If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money divided for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.  
How to claim  
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-2272 between 9am and 5pm on the day your overall total matches the published figure. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.  
You must have your card with you when you telephone.  
If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.  
No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason when the stated hours.  
The above transactions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.  
Some Times Portfolio cards include minor errors in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalid.  
The winning of Rules 2 and 3 has been expedited from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The game itself is not affected and we continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; 1, rain; 2, sun; 3, sun; 4, sun; 5, sun; 6, sun; 7, sun; 8, sun; 9, sun; 10, sun; 11, sun; 12, sun; 13, sun; 14, sun; 15, sun; 16, sun; 17, sun; 18, sun; 19, sun; 20, sun; 21, sun; 22, sun; 23, sun; 24, sun; 25, sun; 26, sun; 27, sun; 28, sun; 29, sun; 30, sun; 31, sun; 1, sun; 2, sun; 3, sun; 4, sun; 5, sun; 6, sun; 7, sun; 8, sun; 9, sun; 10, sun; 11, sun; 12, sun; 13, sun; 14, sun; 15, sun; 16, sun; 17, sun; 18, sun; 19, sun; 20, sun; 21, sun; 22, sun; 23, sun; 24, sun; 25, sun; 26, sun; 27, sun; 28, sun; 29, sun; 30, sun; 31, sun; 1, sun; 2, sun; 3, sun; 4, sun; 5, sun; 6, sun; 7, sun; 8, sun; 9, sun; 10, sun; 11, sun; 12, sun; 13, sun; 14, sun; 15, sun; 16, sun; 17, sun; 18, sun; 19, sun; 20, sun; 21, sun; 22, sun; 23, sun; 24, sun; 25, sun; 26, sun; 27, sun; 28, sun; 29, sun; 30, sun; 31, sun; 1, sun; 2, sun; 3, sun; 4, sun; 5, sun; 6, sun; 7, sun; 8, sun; 9, sun; 10, sun; 11, sun; 12, sun; 13, sun; 14, sun; 15, sun; 16, sun; 17, sun; 18, sun; 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